VOL. XVI.

WASHING FRUIT TREES.

better be scraped first, and then the soap will

ing extract, from a letter published thirty

years ago in the Agricultural Repository, will

corroborate our statement. It is by N.

Hammond, of Easton, in Maryland, "A

gentleman of this neighborhood, some years

than it is.

for the ceiling of rooms.

applied as before directed, patting it down

The above comprises the principal part of

work up into a crop for your benefit.

ntinued his

Belfast

rs shall

lar and

d for sale

pended.

this or other countries.

practical value would thus be elicited.

premiums, and report as follows:

three-fourths of an acre.

an acre, the second premium.

cins, to Moses Taber.

els on an acre.

of thirty-two bushels on an acre.

first premium on Compost Manure.

On Corn, they recommend that the

REPORT ON CROPS.

They recommend that the first premium on

Winter Rye be given to Moses Taber of Vas-

The first premium on Winter Wheat, they

crop of thirteen and one-half bushels on

On Potatoes, they think Moses Taber en-

titled to the first premium, for his crop of one

hundred and seventy-five bushels on an acre;

to Johnson Frost, of Winthrop, for his crop

of ninety-one bushels on fifteen-sixteenths of

They recommend that the first premium or

Barley he given to Moses Taber, for his crop

They award the first premium on Pump-

They think Moses Taber is entitled to the

premium be given to Dudley Hains of Read-

field, for his crop of ninety-three bushels on

an acre; the second premium to E. C. Snell

Mark Stevens of Favette, they think is en-

titled to the first premium on Spring Wheat,

They recommend that the first premium on

The Committee remark that in consequence

for his crop of sixteen bushels on an acre.

fifty bushels on one-fourth of an acre.

bushels on forty-three rods.

of Winthrop, for his crop of sixty-three bus

cate such facts as they may have observed in this or other countries.

Friend Taber's method of raising turnips is deserving of notice. As is seen by his state-We wish that some of the societies or intheir own fodder," he makes them do much stitutions that are able, would commence a series of comparative experiments in analysing the potato. Let some able chemist comseeing the condition his flock of sheep has ence analysing the potate as soon as formed, been wintered chiefly on straw and turnips, and continue to analyse during the successive will pronounce turnips good for nothing, stages of its growth, carefully noting the in- must be wilfully blind. We learn that by gredients, and what the difference of material folding his sheep at night, a part of the sumwas from time to time, and what in those that mer, he has sometimes raised enough turnips rotted from those that did not. Something of to afford them one bushel a day to every fifty sheep, through the foddering season, and this done only with the addition of a small quantity of leached ashes to the manure the sheep To the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural make upon the land. We recommend a gratuity to friend Taber for his crop of English The Committee of the Kennebec County turnips. Agricultural Society, on Crops, have exam-

All which, with accompanying statements, ined the claims of the several competitors for is respectfully submitted. NATHAN FOSTER, per order.

Mr. Taber's Statements. To the Com. of Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

salboro', for his crop of twenty bushels on an I have raised, the past season, on one acre of deep, mellow loam, (a small part stiff clay) thirty-two bushels of barley, of the two rowcommend be given to Moses Taber, for his ed variety. The year before, this ground was manured with about twenty loads of long manure, and planted with potatoes. Plowed and harrowed late in the fall to kill witch grass. Plowed again the middle of the fifth month, and sowed with two bushels of seed. Harvested first of eighth month, as soon as the larger part of the cars were in the red

With me I have found much the best time to cut this grain, a fortnight too soon, as some say. In this way more grain is saved. as much will shatter if left to get fully ripe; and the straw, with a small quantity of turnips, is worth as much for winter feed for sheep, as a good crop of English hay from the same ground. I consider this a valuable grain, as it ripens early, threshes easy, straw the best of any for fodder, and comes in season when the stock of provender with farmers is short, for swine in particular. I have found it excellent food for working horses, if scalding water be put to it some hours before using. Fowls, too, are very fond of it-and in old times good warm biscuit were made from The first premium on Ruta Baga Turnips, the flour, very well to the taste and much for

they think should be given to S. N. Watson the health of some farmers' families, as I of Fayette, for his crop of one hundred and know by experience. I do not consider the crop raised by me this year, a large one; but as it was frequently re-Carrots be given to Cyrus Sampson of Winmarked as being the best on our road, I enter throp, for his crop of two hundred and seven for premium. Moses TABER.

Vassalboro', 1st mo., 6, 1848. To the Committee on Crops.

of English turnips, raised the present season, on one-half acre of land, three hundred and

In the fall of 1836 this ground was a bound out green sward. Plowed late in fall-intendweeks previous to sowing, but it being a cold and naturally moist piece, with concave surface, could not get the flock on, but about one-half the time, and that only a few nights.

be from three to four cents per bushel; and increased productiveness of land after includes all the manure, except yarding sheep

manure applied, and the manner of applying

I submit this crop to your consideration, Moses TABER. Vassalboro', 1st mo., 6, 1848.

Mr. Hains' Statement.

spread on the piece about five cords of old ten days. manure, and cross harrowed once. In the spring of '47, I spread on six cords of green anure, and barrowed length and crosswise with a two horse cultivator, (which is the best tion of potatoes has become so precarious for kind of harrow for greensward or broke-up the last four or five years, that it may be of land,) manured in the hill, three feet by two service to publish an account of experiments, and one-half feet apart, with a compost from even if they have proved unsuccessful. my hog-yard, made principally of muck, about one-half a shovelful, and a spoonful of is, with a hope that it will be of more or less plaster to the hill; planted about the 20th of benefit to those engaged in the same calling May, with a large eight-rowed variety of corn. as myself. Hoed it twice, without hilling, keeping it clear from weeds. Soon after the corn had silked, I cut out all that appeared unproduc- table earth, loam, rich in animal and vegetable tive and fed it to the hogs and cattle; cut the matter, and on a light, sandy loam. In the stalks at the usual time, harvested about the latter, I have always succeeded in raising niddle of October, and the amount of corn sound potatoes, and I consider such a soil the and eight bushels of ears of good sound corn,

DUDLEY HAINS. Readfield, January 8, 1848. Mr. Watson's States

and some ten or fifteen bushels of poor, which

was not measured, it not being suitable to

To the Committee on Crons. The soil on which I raised my crop of ruta of potatoes, on a moist loam, suitable for bagas, which I enter for the Society's premi- growing Indian corn. One part of the field, I um, was a yellow, rocky loam; the ground manured with newly-slacked lime; one with had been cropped with the scythe some ten wood ashes; one with charcoal; one with bone vears; it was broken up in the fall of 1844, dust; one with poudrette: and another part my stable; plowed and then harrowed the plied, at the time of planting, in the hill. same, then spread on two loads of old ma- Observing that the two rows of potatoes oure and harrowed again; opened the rows, next to the corn, which occupied a part of

hoe—this was done some of the first days of corn, and two rows of potatoes; also, a small June. The first of November I harvested, patch exclusively with potatoes, in the same from one-fourth of an acre, one hundred and field, manuring the whole with lime in the have formerly raised, from the fact, as I be- all sound, and continue so to the present time, lieve, that I let the plants stand too near to- and were abundant in their yield; whereas,

Fayette, Nov. 15th, 1847.

TIME FOR PLANTING CORN. The time for planting Indian corn varies, according to the locality or season in which t is intended to grow. In the southern portions of the United States, it is generally planted in January or February, whereas, at he extreme north, east, or it is not usually done before the latter part of May or early in

It is a rule with many, to make the flowering or unfolding of the leaves of vegetation, ear: while not a few listen to the notes of come sufficiently warmed by vernal heat to cause a speedy germination of the seed, is far nore favorable and safer from late frosts and he depredations of blackbirds and crows. Corn, planted in the middle and northern states, from the 20th of May to the 1st of who have won his affections; but the method June, with proper management, can be made of teaching is by showing distinctly what you to vegetate in four or five days, and in a week wish him to do, not by beating him because nore, will be large enough to weed. If planted too early, it will often lie in the ground outset all you desire of him. Horses, like so large nor vigorous as that planted towards kindness, while the best, the most high spirithe end of May.

Previous to planting, the germination of he corn may be hastened by steeping it, as lirected at pp. 54, 90, of the current volume; and the kernel may be completely protected against the ravages of grubs, wire worms, than one, if he will observe the habits of his irds, squirrels, &c., by smearing it over with tar, dissolved in boiling water, and then rolling it in powdered plaster until it is dry. Thus treated, it has been known to come up having a favorite horse which always accomn 24 hours. [American Agriculturist.

(sulphate of iron,) may be dissolved in 5 or 6 quarts of water. Let your seed corn soak in the mixture from 24 to 36 hours before planting, and it will not only be less liable to planting, and it will not only be less liable to the attacks of birds and worms, but the young plants will take an earlier start and be more vigorous in their growth.

steep for garden or other seeds, consists of a and will, till death parts them. tion of a quarter of an ounce of chloride A friend of mine had a valuable horse stolen of lime in one gallon of water, in which the seeds should be allowed to soak for the space of four hours, and then be sown in the ordinary way. It is stated, on good authority, that corn and peas, treated in this manner, have been known to throw out germs one and a half inches in twenty-four hours; and in forty-cirkl hours, to acquire roots more than forty-eight hours, to acquire roots more than double that length.

naturally very strong. This piece of ground The latter experiment may be tested, at a came out, they recognized each other-the rielded about one ton of hay the last year, trifling cost, and should it succeed, as stated 1846. I plowed it, in the fall of '46, with a above, the germination, or coming up of many Prouty & Mears plow, ten inches deep, and seeds, many be accelerated at least a week or The gentleman relinquished the horse, and

CULTIVATION OF POTATOES. The cultiva-

in this piece was, when husked, two hundred most certain of producing a sound, healthy

In 1845, I planted my potatoes in April, May, June, and July. Those planted in May, I found succeeded best; and the vines of those planted late decayed early in September, soon after the young tubers began to

On the 15th of May, 1846, I planted an acre sowed with oats in '45, and with barley in with plaster, lime, ashes, and salt, mixed.

The result was, that the largest yield and the spread on five loads of green manure, from least rot, occurred where lime only was ap-

two feet asunder, and strewed in plaster sufficient to whiten the ground; after which I disease, and produced well, last season (1847,) owed the seed, and covered slightly with the I planted a lot alternately, with two rows of

Indian corn, before the 15th of May, in a light, sandy loam, or some other dry soil, sub-soiled 16 inches deep, with a gill of newly-slacked lime, applied to each hill. D. Orange County, N. Y., March 27th, 1848.

[American Agriculturist. THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER.

Many who keep horses are not aware that they are thinking animals, and have feelings, and the appearance, or pairing, of certain birds, as natural guides. For instance, some beings, although they cannot talk. People plant when the apple tree is bursting its who do not appreciate the character of the blossom buds, or when the June berry or shad bush is in full blow; others adhere to the old bush is in full blow; others adhere to the old mercy, and without any appeal to his natural Indian rule, in planting as soon as the leaf of intelligence. The Bible sayeth, "The horse the white oak is of the size of a squirrel's knoweth his owner," and he knows more, for he knows when he is used as a horse should the whip-poor-will and cuckoo, as unerring be used; and in respect to treatment, the guides. But we have ever found, from experience, that a period somewhat later than those just named, when the ground has bemake friends of their borses, they love each other, and on the sandy desert or the wild plain, they lie down side by side, and each is equally ready to resist the approach of an

A horse may be taught like a child, by those and by the middle of June, it will not be near ties and tempers; but all may be mastered by ed and the most generous, will be ruined by harsh treatment.

At the circus, you have ocular demonstraof man; and man may learn more virtues horse. "Ask the beast, he will teach thee!" says the wise man.

A neighbor of mine on Long Island, N. V. The following are the articles referred to panied him in his journeyings to and from the city, who by stopping at a noted tavern on the STEEP FOR INDIAN CORN. Take 1 lb. of saltpetre (nitrate of potash,) and dissolve in guarts of water; or 2 lbs. of copperas stopped, and with the big tear rolling in his stopped, and with the big tear rolling in his SOAK FOR SEEDS. It was observed by Baron Humboldt, that simple metallic sub- drunken master, and revolving in his mind stances are unfavorable to the germination of how best he could help him, he gripped the rim of his hat with his teeth, but this gave he exact ratio of their oxidation. Conse- way, and again the drunkard's head smote quently, he was induced to seek some sub- the ground; he then seized hold by the collar stance with which oxygen might be combined of his coat, [the man's head lay near the forein such a manner as to facilitate its separation.

In order to effect this, be made choice of was able to extricate his foot from the stirrup. oxygenated muriatic acid gas, in which he The muster havis at some blood from a cut mmersed some seeds of the common garden on his head, and ga. terrible fright besides, cress (pepper grass,) which exhibited germs was now comparatively sober; he was able to in the remarkably short period of six hours; mount, and arrived safe home, where he re-whereas, when immersed in water alone, they did not germinate in less than thirty-two God for his narrow escape, he next day joined the temperance society. It is ten years Another very successful and economical ago. The man and horse live like brothers,

man by naming his horse, and the horse by laying his head on his master's shoulder .the thief was traced and transported.

NO. 18.

A favorite old hunter in Somersetshire, England, being locked in the stable, and hearing the cry of bounds, became very restive. The groom seeing he wanted some sport, saddled him, and placing a large monkey on the saddle, turned him loose. The horse followed the sound of the pack, and was first in monkey holding the reins with all the dexterity of a true sportsman.

I saw a man hold his watch before the eye of his horse, and ask, What is the clock? It was four, and the horse struck the floor as many times with his foot. Being told, make ready, present, fire, he seized hold with his teeth, on a cord hanging on his shoulder, thus drawing the trigger of a pistol which was fastened to the saddle on his back, and so the

pistol exploded. Four years ago, a gentleman in Brooklyn owned a horse; when told to salute the company, he stood on his hind legs like a dog, and looking round, gave a nod with his head. Sir Walter Raleigh makes mention of a horse which lived in his time, of whom it is related, he would restore a glove to its owner, after his owner had whispered the man's name in the horse's ear. When shown a

piece of money, and asked how many pence it contained-suppose it to be a shilling-he would strike the ground twelve times with his foot. This renowned horse is alluded to by Shakspeare, in "Love's Labor Lost," Act 1st. Scene 2d. A gentleman commanded a troop of cavalry

in an English regiment, for many years on the continent, and at the battle of Waterloo, when the army was being put on the peace establishment, the horses in his troop, or the remains of the troop, perhaps sixteen, (for many had fallen) were brought to public sale. The officer was a landed gentleman; he fifty bushels. My crop was not so large as I hill. Those produced between the corn were thought it was a pity to see these noble animals, who had often charged with him up to the cannon's mouth, fastened in butcher, bakgether; the turnips were smaller, but very the others, planted by themselves, were more er, or cab-men's wagons; he purchased the smooth and good. Last year I raised nine or less affected with disease. A portion of entire lot; he turned them loose in a fine grass hundred and twenty bushels from one acre. the ground was subsoiled to the depth of 16 park of his own, there to eat, drink and sleep, S. N. WATSON. inches. On this part, the produce was one all the days of their lives. One afternoon From my experience, as above, I would flash of lightning. The horses were feeding, recommend potatoes to be planted among and scattered through the park-they had been used to see the flash, before the report of the cannon; they threw up their heads and pricked their ears to listen. With the first peal of thunder they all galloped to the centre of the park and fell into line, as straight as if backed by their riders; they stood in this position for some time, when, finding it was a false alarm, they, each horse, returned to his

About the same period a baker was ascending Westminster street, London. At 10 A. M. he was mounted on a fine black horse, having Panniers strapped, and one hanging on each side of the horse. (Panniers are large baskets made to fit the sides of the borse, and hung with leather straps across his back -each basket will hold about fifty loaves.) Just as the horse and his rider came in front of the barracks belonging to the Horse Guards, the trumpet sounded for the morning parale; away flew the borse-the baskets dancing the loaves jumping and rolling in the street, like things of life-the baker, with one had drawing on the bridle, with the other grasp ing the horse's mane, his hat flying aloft like chaff before the wind, and his long snowy locks streaming astern-like Gilpin of old in his famous race from London to Bamburyonward flew the horse, charging up to th front rank of the cavalry, an officer guessing at the joke, motioned two of the troopers who fell back in the rear, the horse charged two or three weeks before it will come up, men, have very different intellectual capacitook his place in the line-there stood the horse, his ears pricked up and quivering like a Palmetto leaf in a thunder gust-there sat the baker, his feet dangling on the shoulders of the horse; [the panniers kept him forward] tion that the horse understands the language he kicked, he coaxed, he sweated, and h swore-the horse was immovable, listening for the certain sound of the trumpet!

The mob hurra'd, a burst of laughter ran through the ranks. An officer recognized the horse, and informed the Colonel that he lately belonged to their troop. The Colocel was a man of feeling, and being willing to do the horse a pleasure, he sounded the charge; away they flew, the baker, the bread, the baskets, and the horse, keeping up the line with the best of them. The Colonel put them through some extra manœuvers to gratify the horse; when they were dismissed, one of the officers being pleased with his spirit, made a purchase of the horse on the spot. The baker finding, by sad experience, he could never drive from the sound of the trumpet, parted with him most willingly.

Now where is the man, having the spirit of man in his carcass, that will abuse this noble animal? GRANT THORSURN.
P. S. As you would save the strength and wind of your horse, drive slow up a hill, and as you would save your own and your horses limbs, drive slow down a hill. [New York paper.

FLAX COMPANY. A company in Northimpton are about commencing the manufac ture of flax, and offer to contract with the farmers for their flax straw, after being threshed, at \$12 per ton.

TREMOCO. This is the name of a vegeta le brought from Africa to London, and remmended by Messrs. Keding & Hunt, of that city, to be cultivated for the purpose of manuring lands. We presume it is similar to any green crops ploughed in.

MASSACHUBETTS INSOLVENT LAW. Strong attempts have been made to have the present solvent law of Massachusetts repealed, and to introduce the old fashioned gaol law again. The Legislature refuse to repeal it, but have made some amendments that make it still

JAUFFRET'S MODE OF MANUFAC-

TURING MANURE.
We promised, some time ago, to give Jauffret's mode of manufacturing manure from straw, weeds, and other vegetable matters. Jauffret is a Frenchman, and has taken out a patent for his mode in France and England, but that cannot hinder the practicing his mode n this country, provided he has not also obtained a patent from the U. States. The fol-OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN. lowing is a condensed statement of his mode.

The first thing to be done, is to prepare a quantity of what he calls saturated water. There seems to be quite a "revival" on the which is done by having a vat made of any subject of fruit and fruit trees, and we are convenient size, which is half filled with happy to record the fact. Scarcely a day water and into which is thrown weeds, and passes that we have not some query put to almost any kind of vegetable matter that will us, or sent to us, in regard to the best mode ferment readily, so as to fill it, with the water, of cleansing and renovating this or that kind three fourths full. He then adds, to a vat 12 feet long, six feet wide and six feet deep, ten We gave some hints upon this subject, not pounds of quick lime, and five ounces of sallong since, in the Farmer, and we are willing ammoniac. Then you may add sink water, reto renew them as often as they are likely to fusefrom kitchen, dead animals and such like matters. Stir it up occasionally, and if it be-A friend enquires, What will be the effect of comes too offensive in odor add more unslack-

using common soft soap upon different kinds ed lime occasionally. of fruit trees? We answer him, that it will have an excellent effect in elegation and in have an excellent effect in cleansing and inabove made liquor is to be put to dissolve, or vigorating the tree. If it be an apple tree, and have a rough, scaly, mossy bark, it had

prepared water he calls Lessive. Take 200 lbs. of fecal matter and urine have a good chance for action. 'The follow- (from vaults or privies.)

50 lbs, of chimney soot, 400 " gypsum, (plaster of Paris,) 60 " unslacked lime,

unleached wood ashes, sea salt, 10 ounces of salt petre.

ago, observing the situation of his trees, and having unsuccessfully used many applications, 50 pounds of what he calls Leaven of at length directed their trunks or bodies to be manure. Mix all these with the saturating washed and well rubbed with soft soup; and water till it makes a thick porridge. The it is not easy to imagine the early change leaven of manure is the drainings of a former which appeared in their bark and foliage; the operation, if there has been one. The above bark became smooth and glossy, and seemed ingredients should be mixed as follows. Stir sound and beautiful, and he thought the tree the first vat up till it is thick, and then pour a was greatly improved in every respect. I portion of it into the lessive vat, into this have tried the same experiment, and with throw the lime, then the soot, then the ashes, then the fecal matters, the salt and the salt equal advantage to apple trees, pear trees, and peach trees, and am persuaded they have in little by little, stirring the mixture to prevent been greatly benefitted by this process. It is caking. When the whole is well mixed, stir

used in the spring, and may be repeated as in the leaven. frequently as the trees appear to require it." When the above substances cannot be ob-RENOVATING AND CURING WOUNDS ON tained but at too great expense, Jauffret sub-REES. We last year published Forsyth's stitutes other things; for instance-instead of composition for healing wounds on trees, and fecal matter and urine, take 280 lbs. of horse, for renovating trees that are decayed. We cow, or pig dung; for the gypsum, 100 lbs. of again publish it, in order that we may remind baked or burnt earth or clayey loam; for the those who have heretofore read it, and to in- soot, 100 lbs. sheep manure and the same form those who have not. We know that it weight of rich mud; for the unleached ashes, is a sort of "all-healing ointment" for fruit 50 lbs. of leached ashes or 2 lbs. of potash; trees, and ought to be much oftener applied for sea salt, 100 lbs. of sea water. If you come short of "Lessive," make it up with the

Take one bushel of fresh cow dung, half a saturating water, always using the most imbushel of lime rubbish of old buildings, (that pure and putrid that you can obtain. from the ceilings of rooms is preferable,\*) Having got the above materials ready, clear half a bushel of wood ashes, and a sixteenth away a spot of ground and beat it hard so that of a bushel of pit or river sand; the three last water will not soak in readily, and make little articles to be sifted fine before they are mixed; pits around this plat into which the liquor then work them well together with a spade, which drains from the heap may run. Then and afterwards with a wooden beater, until take your straw, weeds, &c., or whatever you the stuff is very smooth, like fine plaster used wish to convert into manure, and put them into the vat of lessive, wet and pack them APPLICATION OF THE COMPOSITION. Care into a heap, treading them down so as to make must be taken to prepare the tree properly for application of the composition, by cutting a properly the dead decayed and injured parts. away all the dead, decayed and injured parts, till you come to the fresh, sound wood, leaving the surface of the wood very smooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw knife or other instrument, perfectly smooth, which must be particularly attended to; then lay on the plaster about one-eighth mences. On the third day the top of the heap of an inch thick, all over the part where the is to be opened six inches, and the sediment wood or bark has been so cut away, finishing which was thrown on to the top is turned off the edge as thin as possible; then take a over, and another drenching is given with the quantity of dry powder of wood ashes mixed lessive, and again covered up as before. On with a sixth part of the same quantity of the the seventh day make holes near each other ashes of burnt bones; put it into a tin box with with a fork, say three feet deep, and another holes in the top, and shake the powder on the drenching given and again covered up. About surface of the plaster, till the whole is cover- the ninth day give it another drenching thro' ed over with it, letting it remain for half an holes somewhat deeper. In 12 or 15 days the

hour to absorb the moisture; then apply more manure will be fit to spread. powder, rubbing it on with the hands, and re- It will at once be perceived that it will not peating the application of the powder till the do to work upon this in freezing weather. whole plaster becomes a dry and smooth sur- Our readers will also perceive that the principle of manufacturing manure in this way, As the best way of using the composition depends on mixing matters in a putrifying is found by experience to be in a liquid form, and liquid state, with those which are dry and inert, so as to bring about fermentation among it must therefore be reduced to the consistence of pretty thick paint, by mixing it up with a the whole, and reduce them to a soluble state; sufficient quantity of urine and soap suds, or, as we before expressed it, using a rotten and laid on with a painter's brush. The powliquer to assist in the decomposition of vegeder of wood ashes and burnt bones is to be

> POTATO DISEASES. "Is the disease called curl in potatoes, the same as the potato rot?"

Forsyth's directions for applying his prepara-A correspondent asks us the above question. tion. It is some labor to prepare and apply In England there is a disease in potatoes callit as it should be, but where a valuable tree is to be saved, you will find it labor well ex- ed the "curl;" whether it is identically the same as the disease which we call by the more We are aware that for some years past expressive name of "polato rot," we cannot many orchardists have not considered For- say, not having been there to examine. Persyth's composition so highly as it was former- haps some of our readers, who have traveled ly held. They think that a composition made in that country, can inform our friend corsimilar to grafting clay and grafting wax, is rectly. From Loudon's description of it, we as good or better. We have tried them all, should infer that it was the same disease. He and prefer Forsyth's; but the operator should says, speaking of diseases of the potato in recollect that, in using either, care should be England, "The only serious disease of the taken in cutting away the dead and useless potato, is the curl, and this is now ascertained parts, remembering that the whole success of to be produced by the too great concentration the application and operation is based upon the principle of assisting nature, by first clearing away all obstructions; second, defending

the wood from winds, sun, weather, and all near Edinburgh observing that seed potadecomposing influences; and third, by manuring and enriching the soil, by which the ground in the internal parts of the country, tree shall be supplied with raw material to never suffered from the curl, and it consequently became a practice, every three or four years, to procure change of seed from those If you cannot get any lime rubbish, take some air- districts."

Experiments, by the London Horticultural ONION SALVE. The Genesee Farmer re- Society, proved that the disease called the commends a pounded onion for burns and curl was prevented by using unripe seed.

Connected with this latter idea we recollect

BLUE-NOSE MACKEREL. Forty thousand barrels of mackerel have arrived in Boston, from the British Provinces, since last Sept.

Connected with this latter idea we recollect of having seen a letter written many years since, by William Moody, Esq., of Saco, to far to prove that the most certain way to prevent it is to plant early varieties as early from other parts. The soil is a red loam,

at a time when the failure of the potato crop is so general, to give some of the information derived from competitors and others at the To the Committee on Crops. time of the meeting of the Committee; from other sources at other times, and from our premium on corn, I herewith give you a own experiments. We do not pretend to statement of my manner of cultiva

it, and the whole course of culture.

of the unfavorable season for Grain and the I offer, for the Society's premium, my crop Root Crops, and the almost universal complaint of short crops, they have given premiums for lighter crops than under ordinary cir-ten bushels. cumstances would be justifiable; we say this, too, without intending to sanction the opinion, if such opinion exists, that to be entitled to the premiums of the Society, the crops must by yarding sheep over night for three or four or seventy bushels of corn to the acre, and does it by superior skill, without a heavy outay of manure and labor, is doing better for imself, and confers a greater favor on the The other had six horse-cart loads of weak public, if he lets his process be known, than public, if he lets his process be known, than manure; the odds and ends, mere scrapings where manure had been, and all the piece more by a greater outlay, though the cost of harrowed several times, with a heavy, sharp harrow. Seed sown broad cast the 20th of are to be taken into the account. Generally 7th month. Less than one day thinning the other parts of the farm suffer for manure plants, and weeding completed the after culti-when enough is applied to one portion to pro-vation. Harvested last week in tenth month, duce the hundred bushels to the acre. Again, done by odd jobs, cannot say how much time it is, in our climate, attended with the almost was spent. All acquainted with raising Engcertain loss of the following grain crop, by lish turnips, know it is not a great work to 'lodging" before it is filled, and the equally "lodging" before it is filled, and the equally certain heavy crop of very poor hay—the making of which often amounts to half its valuable, to the farmer engaged in sheep husmost of it being too full of rocks to be plow-

value. On some farms, as in the case of Mr. Hains, on which but a small part can be tilled, State, to the contrary, notwithstanding, may ed, such a course may be encouraged, if, by repeated hoed crops, the manure is so far spent as not to endanger the following crops; but we believe it is generally to be condemnbut we believe it is generally to be condemned. We are not quite prepared to recommend Mr. Snell's method, that of hoeing corn
but once; we are aware that on moist farms
it was last year difficult finding periods when
the land was dry enough for repeated hoeings.
This may be an excuse for him; still his getting sixty bushels of good corn to the acre is ting sixty bushels of good corn to the acre is sheep, with foddering of coarsest hay at night, evidence that his former culture has been and they have fully held their own on this good; otherwise his corn would have been feed. Now I would ask these gentlemen if they believe the turnips had nothing to do We remark again, that some of the state- with the health and good condition of my ments were altogether too indefinite in regard flock, seldom having a sick one, and still more

to kind and quantity of manure used. "Load rare losing one by disease, never by leanness of manure," as used by farmers to denote or poverty in my flock. "considerable of stone," "as big as a piece of chalk." Some of the statements are so far short of what they should be, that we should have been under the account of fencing, digging stones and stumps, (as I have been under the necessity of withholding have always taken the most unprodu the premiums had we had no other means, pieces of pasture, or some worn out patch of land) including all expense of cultivating, to than the statements, to get the facts. An economical application of labor and manure in the production of crops, is what the Society wish to encourage—not simply the raising of great crops. To judge of this, Committees must know something of the kind and condition of the soil, the kind and quantity of a few weeks, spring and fall, that I have used

for premium. It may not be out of place or out of season,

have discovered the cause of the "potato the amount of crop on one acre and twenty

The Scarlet Oak, (Quercus coccinea,) which is a na- Wisconsin into the Union, was specially ordered House. The bill for the admission of the State of

It has a near resemblance to the red oak and particu-

SENATE. Mr. Badger submitted a resolution in wood also is far superior to the true red oak, as also is lie bark for tanging although inferior to the also is lie bark for tanging although inferior to the library to purchase Brown's portrait of General Taylor, if it could be proits bark for tanning, although inferior to the bark and cured at a reasonable price. Laid over.

Mr. Hale asked for a vote on the motion to introduce

wood of the black oak.

The Black Oak, (Quercus tinctoria) or yellow-barked sak, as it is sometimes called, is found in York Co., as sociated with the scarlet, white, and other oaks, from which it is easily distinguishable by the rich yellow of the inner bark, and, as before remarked, by the orange color of the acorn.

The leaves of this species and those of the scarlet and red oak so blend into each other in form, that a mere considered the participants.

Mr. Hale asked for a vote on the motion to introduce his riot bill.

Mr. Benton moved to take up the bill relating to the California claims, which was agreed to, 29 to 7. Mr. Mason moved to amend the amendment by striking out that part appointing Col. Fremont, and substituting a board of commissioners to be appointed by the President. A debate sprung up in which Messrs. Underwood, Davis, of Miss., Benton, Niles, Allen, Butler Cass were the participants.

On motion of Mr. Bagger the Senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

the House bill providing for the transportation of the

House. The report of the committee Gen. Scott's correspondence came up. Mr. Clings being entitled to the floor, addressed the House, mother keeps a house of ill fame in N. York.

This niece, Ellen Tuttle by name, had been educated under his care and direction. On Monday last her mother visited Portland, and by some means or other induced or forced her of the girl. This was the general belief, and written four days after the House called for the corres

soon proceeded to acts of violence, and completely sacked both houses, destroying the furniture, window sashes, blinds, and everything moveable. The inhabitants had previously displayed in its favor, the subject was passed

Mr. Cass called up the California claims bill, and They also attacked the house of R. A. L. Codman, Esq., who gave some professional advice in the matter. A severe wound was inflicted on the head of Mr. Codman's daugh-inflicted on the head of Mr. Co inflicted on the head of Mr. Codman's daughter by a stone thrown through the windows.

The Portland Argus of Saturday states that a committee of investigation left the city yesterday afternoon for New York, to examine into the circumstances of the removal of Ellen Tuttle by her mother, and also as to the deliance of the control of the control of the deliance of the deliance of the control of the deliance of the deliance

Ellen Tuttle by her mother, and also as to the designs entertained upon her future welfare. The committee consists of Messrs. Jos. Adams, Royal Williams, Geo. R. Davis, and Mr. Nogent, the correspondent of the Committee consists of Messrs.

Bulletin from the Mayor's office, stating that the City Solicitor has been directed also to lend his aid to all the necessary investiga-SAD ACCIDENT. A sailor named Charles

Dennis, attached to brig Frances Ellen, fell from her topgallant yard, while she was going down the harbor, on Monday, and striking on the deck, split open his skull. The brig immediately hove to, and the injured man was brought ashore to his house, but died in a few ninutes after. [Portland Advertiser.

ACCIDENT. A Mr. Packard of Buckfield. while at work Thursday of last week blasting rocks, in Paris, was severely injured by a piece of stone striking bim on the head. He was about eight rods from the blast, and run-Capt. Hatch, he says:—

"As soon as I heard that Capt. Hatch was on board the Erromanga, I immediately went on board to see him, and a most horrid state senseless. His physician has hopes of his re-

in that position until they cut away her masts, when she righted. There was no one lost at the time, but all died from fatigue. She was shoulder blade, and the other farther forward.

by the American crisis; the directors how-ever, have informed me that they will omit nothing in their endeavors to fulfil their en-



AUGUSTA. THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1848. ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN.

Mankind are so constituted that they must live in societies, that they must be mutually dependent upon each other, and being thus dependent, it becomes a duty to assist each

Now there are ten thousand ways of assist ing each other, but for brevity's sake we will mention only a few of them. One way is when a fellow-being is actually sick, helpless and in distress, to go forward, like a Christian, and give him, as far as you can reasonably, what you are able, if it is your personal attention and supplies that he needs. Another way is, when you see a neighbor striving honestly and industriously and patiently to accomplish a work or business which will injure no one and please him, and add to the comforts of himself and family, encourage him. Encouragement may be negative o positive. Negative encouragement is to lay no obstacles in his way, and this is oftentimes serviceable to him. Positive encouragement is to commend him to others-to purchase his products when you need, instead of sending off a distance for the same article, not a whit better. Encourage your own-that is, encourage your children-encourage your neighbors-encourage those of your town-encourage those of your county-encourage those of your State-and encourage those of your nation. There is a miserable propensity in too many to put down those who are beginning any business near us, and who, with small capital and feeble means, are striving, against every disadvantage, to accomplish their designs; while at the same time they will patronize, by their praise and their money, some distant manufacturer of the same article. This isn't right. Encourage your own. We know of a young man, in our own county, who has been at work some time getting up an establishment of his own for the manufacture of wooden ware of various kinds, such as hoe-handles, mop-handles, clothes-pins, and such like exceedingly useful articles. He has invented machinery of different kinds, and with commendable perseverance pushed his way along entil he can turn out his articles with "neatness and despatch," but he complains that the good people of Maine are loth to purchase of him on such terms as will enable him to profit by his labors. That most of the traders who keep such articles prefer sending to Boston and paying cash for identically such articles, rather than to take his and pay cash. The excuse they give, is that they have a bill of goods put up, and they may as well have these things put in, and pay in three or four months for the whole. This is not a good excuse. Suppose we should all say to the trader in our neighborhood, oh, we may as well get our supplies where you do, and pay for the whole in a lump. How would be prosper? Encourage your own. If your neighbor can supply you with an article, as it in preference to sending off hundreds or thousands of miles. You not only thus serve yourself as well, but you help your neighbor. You mutually assist each other. You encour-

FOUND. It will be recollected that Capt. Elijah Crockett, of East Thomaston, disappeared on the night of the 27th of January last, and it was thought bad met with foul play at the hands of some villain. The Thomaston Gazette states that his body was found on Tuesday evening of last week, about a mile and a half from the village, and in such a position as to render it probable that he stumbled into a hollow, and, being unable to extricate himself, perished from exposure to the severe weather. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict in accordance with this belief. No marks of violence were discovered.

PROBABLE MURDER AND SUICIDE. The Soston Bee of Saturday states that, on the evening previous, a Frenchman by the name of Dutee, shot, with a double-barreled pistol, a female named Ellen Oakes, his paramour, of whom he had become jealous. Three balls took effect in the neck and one in the head of the woman. Dutee being seized by another female, he placed the pistol to his body and discharged it, the ball taking effect just below the heart. The man and woman were living on Saturday morning, but slight hopes were entertained of their surviving.

KENNEBEC TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION. The adjourned meeting of the Association will be holden in State-st. Chapel, in this village, on Wednesday next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Parents as well as teachers are invited to be present. It is expected that the doings of the session will be highly interesting and profitable, as work was laid out for it at the January meeting; the intervening time affording ample opportunity for thorough preparation. Let there be a general attendance of

A PACT FOR GUNNERS. Capt. R. F. Stockton, of the navy, has been experimenting in gunning, and has published the results of his researches. He states that he finds that a gun is not so likely to burst if the ball does not come in contact with the powder, as it is if it does. This is contrary to the commonly received opinion. It used to be said that if the ball was not driven in contact with the charge of powder, the gun would surely

Honor to Boston. Hon. H. Mann states that, for the last ten years, the expenditure by the city of Boston for public schools, has been equal to the whole expended by the Government in England, for her 17,000,000 people.

INSULATING THE BED. A French surgeon recommends nervous people to sleep upon a bedstead that is set on glass feet, and moved a foot and a half from the wall.

THE FRIENDS IN A QUANDARY. The Friends' yearly meeting in Baltimore, charged its members to educate the free negroes. The laws of Virginia forbid it, and the Friends of that State must either break the laws of the meeting or the laws of the State.

MESMERIC ROGUE. A company, called the Brotherhood, organized for the purposes of speculation, have been hoaxed by a chap who pretended to mesmeric skill. One of the

HORRID APPAIR. On Thursday morning LETTERS FROM THE WEST. last, about one o'clock, Mr. Kimball, one of the night police of Boston, saw two men come out of the hardware store of Messrs, Gardner & Thayer, and rightly taking them for burglars, made after them, crying "stop thief!" He pursued them through several streets into perature of Summer is quite below, and that Sister street, where they met watchman Dan-of Winter above that of New England. iel Estes, who, hearing the outcry, was on lost my thermometer, and was without one the alert. Estes seized one of the robbers, for near two years after I came here; and as and, being more than a match for him, the one feels cold and heat for himself only, I latter drew a pistol and fired, the ball enter- know but little of the temperature of tho heart. He staggered and fell into the arms of Mr. Kimball, who at that instant came up.

The other burglar then drew a pistol and discharged it at Kimball, but did not succeed discharged it at Kimball, but did not succeed in injuring him. They then fled, and have not as yet been discovered. Estes died the following day. The city authorities have of-P. M., 8° at sunset, and at 9 P. M., 8° below fered a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the ruffians. These desperate On the 10th it stood at 3, 20, 14, rising 5° beburglars carried off but little booty-only a tween 9 P. M. and sunrise, or more for aught few bowie and butter knives having been I know. I having safely stowed myself out of

of a sprightly little daily journal, recently est Inhabitant." I have never but once been started in Dover, N. H., called the Daily obliged to cut the ice, at fifty yards from the Telegraph. It is published and edited by the spring, to water my stock. But a better cri-Messrs. Fuller. We trust the enterprise will terion is the large streams. The little Wasucceed to their own liking, and enable them bash, about one hundred yards wide, seldom to carry fuller purses than members of the permits foot-passengers, and I can hear of no craft are usually bothered with.

Mississippi Lands. Half a million of the Mississippi Lands. Half a limited of the sharp hoofs of the snarpest animal cutting best acres in the State of Mississippi are for through at nearly every step. The Skillet sale. The sale is to commence on the first Fork, about half the size of the little Waday of Jan., 1849.

A FLOATING HOSPITAL. The U. S. steamer this vicinity. Since January 11th, 20 and Mississippi has been one year's cruise on the 23° are my two lowest marks at sunrise: 36 coast of Mexico, and during that time has and 40° at 2 P. M. Highest, 56 and 58° at had twenty deaths on board, of the yellow sunrise; 67 and 76° at 2 P. M. The weather fever; five killed, ten wounded, and eleven generally has been agreeable-mercury ranghundred and forty cases of sickness entered ing from 30 to 56°, with southerly and weston her journal. Two hundred and twenty of erly winds. Blue-grass and red-top have her officers and crew were sent home as in- been green in many places for three weeks,

Lane, died in Buffalo on the 6th ult. He was eight inches, which is more than all previous the first white settler in Buffalo, and lived to since I came here. So you may know that see the place become a city of forty thousand we have but "slim sledding," as snow geninhabitants. He was one hundred and two erally remains on but three to six days. The years old when he died.

CHARTISTS. As much noise is now made they wish to establish? The following are

1-Universal suffrage. 2-Vote by ballot. 3-No property qualifications. 4-Annual Parliaments. 5-Payment of Members. 6-Equal electoral districts.

Intelligencer states that the maps and other ever, of a severer kind than in the adjoining documents relating to the survey of the N. E. timber; it "comes the nigh way," as the term Boundary, have been burnt by fire in the is here. the hands of the British Government.

DISTRESS IN YUCATAN. A savage warfare s going on in this country between the inhabitants and the Indians. The latter, thus far, have been conquerors, and follow up their victories with their usual barbarities.

Middle States have been let at a sum of one

of the head of Saint Andrew. Now, An- can be seen by "some men as well as others;" drew's head, instead of being "clothed with that same "sheep-skin" chancing too often to

Row and Death. During a supposed I know not how the season advances with

England, to take possession of a snug little west winds, but completely protected from fortune, amounting to about \$15,000,000, left reflected heat. In summer, it is removed by his grand-father, and which comes into his within an open room at 11 A. M., to protect bout this estate-it's not a Chase affair.

NOT FULL YET. A calculating individual surface of our globe, to support fifteen times as many as there is now upon it-say fifteen

admirably, and will perform the labor of six than it is here, is well known. I have seen or eight seamstresses. The editors of the it 103° at St. Louis at 10 A. M., and 102° in Traveller, who have witnessed its operation, Quebec and Montreal at M., and 102° on the

uary, 1847. Forty-two of them were burned.

was once Hagerstown, in Maryland, is now a in a military escort, in the covered bridge of city, all rigged out with a Mayor and a suite your "burg," while a long procession marchof fat Aldermen to match.

DISASTER. The ship Cybelle, built at soger, sartain. Pittston, last fall, and valued at \$50,000, from Boston to Mobile, ran ashore on Stirrup Key, is a hot climate, is quite erroneous. Our ued at \$3,000, the hull was sold for \$600. \_ oppressively hot here as I have seen in Mai

pretended to mesmeric skill. One of the company, by the name of P. B. Smith, has this town, was robbed of his pocket-book on mittant fevers ("chills" and fever and ague) been jewed out of between forty and fifty the South Boston bridge, Saturday morning; are common, and can be obtained "almost by the rogue.

thousand dollars by the rogue.

the South Boston bridge, Saturday morning; are common, and can be obtained "almost by contents \$40 in bank bills." What this dread hydra may be up

BURNT PRAIRIE, Wayne County, Illinois, March 6th, 1848. DEAR SIR-The climate of this section of Illinois is more equal in temperature than I have observed elsewhere. The extreme temsince) to 7º below at daylight, and on the 9th zero, by far the coldest day I have felt here. cold's way at 9 o'clock. This is considered DAILY TELEGRAPH. We are in the receipt that veritable and acute observer, Mr. "Oldanimals crossing on the ice except once, when a pair, a biped on a mule, crossed at a run, the sharp hoofs of the sharpest animal cutting bash, I have not known crossed on the ice in and red-top grass lands afford first rate grazing at present. On Dec. 15th and Jan. 8th,

FIRST SETTLER IN BUFFALO. Ezekiel were snow storms; falling each time, near weather and temperature are somewhat variable, and I know not but we feel the changes in England by the chartists, the question is Louisiana)—but there is this difference in the effect-the change of weather scarcely ever said to be the rights they are determined to produces any serious ill effect upon the health. Slight colds may be taken, but any thing like a severe cough is almost entirely unknown among us. There is a softness of atmosphere not realized by those who have not before felt that keen, cutting sensation in the lungs while inhaling the cold winds of an Atlantic winter BOUNDARY SURVEYS BURNT. The National or spring. The air of the prairies is, how-

house of Major Graham, and that they will I before alluded to the non-existence of have to be replaced by copies of the same in pulmonary consumption in several counties near. It is a peculiarity of climate in this section, and should be known. Many a beautiful flower now fast fading into decay in your climate, would bloom in renewed and invigorated beauty here. Though, perhaps, a removal "out west" would be considered "changing worlds," with many, and the final QUITE A SAVING. The mail routes of the change preferred. I mention this, at present, hundred thousand dollars less than what was no doctor's sheep skin, or commission of mule driver in the army, I cannot assume the au-STEALING A SAINT'S HEAD. Some unsaintly thority of the mysterious M. D., to establish scamp has robbed St. Peter's church in Rome my assertions; but facts are stubborn, and humility," had jewels worth thirty thousand come from the animal's head, and imparting crowns, all of which the thief has stolen with too much of its nature-where the parchment is the only evidence of qualification. Now,

in sober truth, aint it so, "Gude Doctor?" drunken row among a number of Irishmen in you, but I find noted, on the 15th inst., "frogs Brunswick, on Tuesday night of last week, croaking," and on the 18th they were in full one of them received a blow on the head with concert, from the innumerable high keyed some instrument—a pick-axe, or something pipers to the "auld gentleman" with his oc of the kind-which caused his death the next casional cry of "motheration." Geese have day. On Friday several persons had been ar- been going north for ten days; turtle-doves rested as concerned in the affair, but the per- are cooing; and on a bright morning there are petrator of the deed had not been discovered. frequent voices of birds. Why, our streams FUNERAL SERVICES, over the remains of are less frozen and vegetation earlier here Funeral services, over the remains of Capt. Moses E. Merrill, who fell at the battle of Chapultepec, took place, on Monday last, in Representation the deceased's parity place. in Brunswick, the deceased's native place. mentioned, when speaking of temperature, Another fortune. Mr. Zachary Potter, that my thermometer hangs on the western of Rochester, New York, recently sailed for wall of my house, exposed to the north and ssession through his father's hands. The it from any current of warm air that might Rochester Advertiser says there is no humbug strike it from the open fields on the west. Or the east, south, and north, is an oak forest. In winter the thermometer remains out in the calculates that there is land enough on the first named position. I never compared the instrument with any other; but I had it from the maker, who assured me it was accurate. as many as there is now upon it—say fifteen thousand millions of hungry stomachs. Why often the mercury is exposed to currents of hot air, or reflected or radiated heat in sum-STITCH, STITCH. Messrs. J. B. mer, by which the observer is frequently deohnson and Charles Morey, of Boston, have ceived. That the temperature of the northinvented a sewing machine, which works ern prairies and the Atlantic States is higher have confidence in its practical utility. It prairies north-east of St. Louis, for several stitches straight seams to a charm, and does days; which is much above the range at New its work firmly, as only strong thread can be Orleans; but in all French built cities, with narrow streets and high stone buildings, par-Using UP THE BOATS. According to a St. that seem to expand with the heat, one will Louis paper, sixty-seven boats engaged in trade from that city, have been lost since Janever breathed in the public road, was on a HAGER'S CITY. Who ever thought that hot day in the lower town of Quebec-sav-Hager would have a city in America? What ing and excepting, always, being once halted,

on the night of the 4th ult. After stripping her of the rigging, chains, anchors, &c., val-She was insured to the amount of \$46,000, in and throughout the cropping season I think four offices-\$10,000 at the Kennebec Mutual the temperature more equal. In summer the office. After stripping her, it was found that dews are very heavy, and on that excuse few she had not bilged, and it was thought she work before breakfast. The excuse is good enough when plowing high corn, but otherwise I see no objection to the dew. Most of FIRE IN ALBANY. Another destructive fire the diseases of our climate are of a bilious occurred in Albany, N. Y., on Monday eve- nature, and a large portion of the sickness is ning of last week. Some twenty-five buildings were consumed. The loss of property is ill-constructed dwellings. Emigrants consider too little the necessity of changing their habits to meet the climate, and when taken PICKPOCKETS. We learn from the Boston sick are too likely to treat the disease by its

ed by, at a dead march, to give us our place:

that well nigh proved a dead march to this

north or "out west," not knowing I cannot say; but here or at the south I find it not half fficult of avoidance or cure as a bad cold at the east. I had no slight acquaintance with the "critter" when first at the south, and quite land of oaks. Forming, as they do, the chief com likely should have had a more thorough knowledge had I not brought a little common sense and prudence into exercise. I think a reference to official tables will exhibit a larger proportion of children and young persons in this State than in any other; but as I have none at hand, I cannot say certainly. If not none at hand, I cannot say certainly. If not so, I am certain that other portions of the withal so great, that it would, in a report like this, by State must have much too small a share, judging from the numbers in this vicinity. Sometimes, in winter and spring, we have a but of the benefits it should be our admiration to yield disease nearly similar to pleurisy, called here, and preserve for the use of future generations, that I winter fever, brought on by exposure; violent constrained to offer some few remarks respecting in attack, and fatal in a few days unless prop-One thing in the way of curing diseases here, as best to subserve the interest of the state, many plan one thing in the way of curing diseases here, is the too much prevailing opinion that a pair to briefly propose, though perhaps a little out of place, of saddle bags and a lancet make a doctor! to brieny propose, though permaper of saddle bags and a lancet make a doctor! The result you can easily guess—we can Let certain prize sums of money be offered, to be paid "reckon" it very easily. We have some good, to such individuals as may in a future year, (1855 or of course stands a common chance, if his ined by a committee clothed with full

entire dose, or break it as you will.

Yours most truly,

exchange, that in Buffalo, N. Y., if a man in which it may be applied in the arts is concerned. erects a building and neglects to set out shade trees in front of it, he is fined twenty-five dol-

EIGHT DOLLARS A DAY. The New York Assembly have passed an act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to graduate imprisnment for fines. Each day's imprisonment liquidates \$8 of fine. Congress pay that, and accordingly, while paying it.

Revolutionary Club, of New York, have purchased a thousand stand of arms for German volunteers who propose to leave this country

PROFITS OF CHEAP POSTAGE. The increase of receipts at the New Orleans Post Office expression of our will. A concern for our children's during last quarter over a corresponding children, and for those who may come after them, and quarter in '47, is \$6000.

CAN'T GET HIM. The President has ordered Gen. Butler to arrest the Commissioner. Trist, and pitch him out of the country. Mr. Trist tells Gen. Butler that he wont be arrested nor "git out" till he has a mind to.

the roots of the wild parsnip. Children should that the specific distinctions can only be founded on the be cautioned not to eat such things. This plant grows in wet places from Maine to variations. It is only by comparative observation

A THUNDERING BUSINESS. The waters of each other, and determine to which species each variety sumed the thunder and foam business in their but in the mature tree, especially in Maine, where we

MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS. The Journal states that the newly elected Mayor of New tions may be relied upon as generally correct. For the Orleans, A. D. Crossman, is a Kennebec boy, benefit, however, of the more common reader, accurate son of Daniel Crossman, Esq. of Greene.

SCREW LOOSE. John Screw has broke Screw Loose. John Screw has broke or of a light ash color; the leaves generally regularly loose from the Montgomery county jail, in

arraigned in Philadelphia for keeping a tip- acorns are seldom abundant, though varying in size and

JUST IN TIME. Mrs. Tuttle, of New York, resented Queen Victoria with a splendid baby jumper, and by the means of it the baby jumped from London to the Isle of Wight.

GETTING FAMOUS. The little tavern where Louis Philippe and his followers were glad to even seems to be repressed by the severity of the winget their victuals when they landed in England, is getting to be a famous place, and is especially as to its scarcity, for I know of no State that visited by all the quid nuncs in the country.

MURDER IN NEW HAVEN. On Sunday norning, the 23d ult., a man by the name of knees from this and other species. The towns of Alfred, Parkhurst, was murdered in a house of ill- Lyman, Sanford, Shapleigh and Waterborough yield fame, in New Haven, Ct., by a Portuguese profuse supply of this species. It is also found, though named Yeamans, who has been arrested .-He beat him to death with a bed post.

Long TALK. Some one says that with a speaking trumpet twenty feet long, you can the Aroostook. On the Penobscot a few trees are yet be heard three miles. Did you ever try it?

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn that, on Fri-

day last, an Irish laborer was killed in Waterville by the caving in of the bank where a number of them were at work. His body was carried to Whitefield for interment. Mone STEAMERS. We learn by the East ern Mail that three or four river steamboats

are in the course of construction at Waterville, intended to run from and to that place. DEATH OF MR. ASHLEY. The telegraphic dispatches from Washington to Boston on

Saturday, announce the death of Senator Ashley, from Arkansas, after two days illness. The "colored republicans" of Philadelphia

on Monday of last week, to express their joy

at the establishment of a republic in France.

Messrs. J. N. Small & Co., situated at Baker's Mills, is now in full operation. Connected with this establishment is an upright saw, Lath, Clapboard, and Shingle Machines, now in active employment. Machinery for the manufacture of Shuttles, Spools Bobbins, &c., will soon be added. That our citizens

mittant fevers ("chills" and fever and ague) are common, and can be obtained "almost by asking." What this dread hydra may be up

The laborers of Bangor have voted to petition the Legislature to pass a law making bristle, approaching more to the form of the red and scarlet oak leaves. The Bear or Borub Oak, as it is

DR. YOUNG'S REPORT. The Forests of York County.

cola and Kennebec.

The Red Onk, (Quercus rubra,) is the most abundant of all the oaks found in Mains, reaching the highest northern latitude, which, according to Dr. Richardson, is found on the barren plains of the Saskatehawan and on the rocks at Lake Namakeen. It is found in every variety of soil, often attaining a very large size, having myself measured specimens from nine to twelve fact in circumference, although not the largest usually found. It is of little value, either for fuel or in the arts. Its texture is very coarse and quite atrong, but decays very speedily. It is frequently meals a support of the state of t

species which exist in Maine, and briefly co erly treated; but when promptly and properly treated, readily cured. This is by far the worst disease we have common among us. I have heard of many deaths, but having never seen but one case, know little of its nature.

Species which exist in Maine, and briefly consider the importance of converting the many thousand acres of waste land into valuable forests by planting. This is indeed a subject of the highest importance, and one which should early engage the most promising attention from our Legislature. How, and in what manner, she should feel it incumbent on her to act in this matter, so

first rate physicians, however, and a sick man 1860,) enter their nurseries for inspection, to be exam of course stands a common chance, it his nurse will obey the doctor's instructions, of acres planted, age, thriftiness and kind of growth, in which, "out west," is about one case in twenoffered in respect to the value of the timber reproduced I have spun this yarn too long, but as I If a good premium cow or horse receives the award of have no time to transcribe, you can take the \$3 and \$5, 100 thrifty white oak trees are, assuredly, as much a matter of staple importance to the State a the best cow or horse. While the breed in the one case is supposed to be benefited, and the value of stock ther by enhanced, we shall obtain in the other a thousand fold KEEPING SHADY. We see it stated, in an so far as the real value of the wood in the various use

The two cases, I am aware, are very unequal for cow, horse and ox, as a matter of course, but their bones or flesh can never repair the moldering plough, house or ship. What we want is now, perhaps, a matter of indifference with us. Our grandfathers sometimes plant trees, though they never expect to enjoy the fruits of

It is said of the aged Ulysses, that, while in the field, planting trees, his son accosted him, and asked "why he if a man wants to receive it, all he needs to would put himself to the trouble of planting that which he was never likely to enjoy?" Taking him for a stranger, as it was on his return after an absence of ten years, he replied, "I plant them against my son Ulysses come home." I know, however, of another good man, whose wisdom, prudence and foresight is obviously instructive, in this age. The Hon. Ephraim Goodale, of Orrington. now 73 years of age, employed several men to drop the seed of the ash over a considerable portion of his town and return to free their "fader land" from and on being asked why he labored thus, with no expectation of enjoying the fruits of his labors, replied, "oh

> For future generations! That should be the faithful for the honor and prosperity of our republic.

Species of Oak. Before briefly characterizing the species of oak, will preface my remarks by a quotation from Michaux. He says: "Very often an intermediate variety appears to bring two species so near each other that it is difficult to determine, from merely examining its foliation, to which of the two this variety belongs. Some species LET THE WILD PARSNIP ALONE. A son of apt to vary in their infancy, appear, at that time, so diff the Hon. D. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, was sufficient to denote the same species in the sapling and poisoned to death, not long since, by eating adult. Several others, on the contrary, are so uniform, Georgia, and every year some child is de- when the trees are grown to the age which we may term their youth, and when adult, that one can distinguish between the species which bear a great resemblance to cable to the various forms which exist in their infancy, have not more than a quarter of the number of the species found in the United States and her territories, the few simple characters entering into the following descrip-

drawings are introduced. The White Oak, (Quercus alba,) has the bark whit robtuse and very rarely subdivided, often a number remaining on the tree during the winter, and which fal LOVETT AND LOVE IT. A Mr. Lovett was at the rise of the sap early in the spring. The fruit or comewhat in shape, pretty large, oval, and very sweet they are contained in a rough and shallow cup, son what flattened and of a hemispherical form, with a grey ish color. They grow singly or in pairs on footstalk about an inch long, fixed to the annual shoots. This is the most valuable species, and as is well known, applied to almost every purpose in the arts. Michaux remarks that "in the district of Maine, Lower Canada, and the yields it more abundantly in the various uses in shipbuilding than our own, and the central towns in York not so abundant, in the adjoining counties of Cumber-land and Oxford, growing more and more rare, northward and eastward, until it reaches, according to Michaux, latitude 46° 20', thus carrying it as far north as standing, and I am informed by an old settler that they were formerly abundant. It is often confounded wit the next species, which, indeed, is more abundant now in some places than the true white oak, being found more or less abundant, forming isolated groves, in every

The Swamp White Ouk, (Quercus bicolor,) occurs in nis county, though not near so abundant as the preced ing and other species. It attains, however, a respect oak, and is occasionally used for the same purposes The bark is whitish-grey; leaves are on short footstalks three to seven inches in length and two to four inches broad towards the top, tapering to an acute point at base with a somewhat acute or obtuse apex, bordered by waving line of lobe-like, obtuse notches, to within ar The "colored republicans" of Philadelphia times callous. They are smooth and of a dark green held a very enthusiastic meeting in that city above, but almost white and very downy beneath, with the nerves and larger veins prominent, and rust-colored.

The acorns are of a brown color, an oval form, quite large, and contained in a cup commonly borne on foot-stalks from one to two inches in length. They are

in low, cold, moist grounds. The Chesnut Onk, (Quercus castanea,) 80 the resemblance of its leaves to those of the chesnut, is another species found in York county, and perhaps i the neighboring county of Cumberland. Mr. Emersor found it "on the banks of the Saco river," and says that appreciate these improvements will be seen it grows "about Mt. Aagamenticus." (Rept. on trees and shrubs of Mass.) I saw it also on the Monsum river, near Alfred. It is often confounded with the next

species in those States where both occur abundantly.

The Rock Chesaut Oak, (Quercus montana,) I am not as yet aware has been found in this county, but from "MURDER IN JEST." On last Thursday week, a young man named Norman Bemis the fact that Michaux found it in New Hampshire and was shot down, in the town of Liverpool, Ill., pool, Ill., Vermont, I am encouraged to believe that it may yet be walking found here, and a drawing is annexed in hopes that it on the evening of his marriage, while walking towards the house of a relation. As Bernis approached the house, he observed a person, in female attire, carrying two guns, and saluting the figure, he stepped towards it, and was immediately shot dead. The figure proved to be a Mr. Nehemiah Northrop, an acquaintance of Bernis, who, with others, was engaged in getting up a charivari on the occasion of Bernis' marriage. He declared that it was an accident, and that he did not know the gun was loaded. It is said, that no unkind feelings existed between the parties.

[St. Louis Reveille.]

The laborers of Baugar have voted to pessage of some person knowing its existence in that section. I feel the more encouraged from the fact also that the Little Chincapin Oak, (Quercus chincating), occurs abundantly on the arid, sandy plains in Alfred, intermingled with the Bear Oak, (Q. ilicifolia.) From the resemblance of the leaves of the former to those of the Rock Chesnut Oak, I was at first led to suppose that it might be this species in its early stage, but an examination of the fruit settled this point. These two latter species, the bear oak and chincapin, are shrubs, the latter much the smallest of the oak family, scarcely larger, has very different while the former, scarcely larger, has very different shaped leaves, being label and the bales onding in a

sometimes called, is found in our State, more or less abundant in sterile soils, as far north as the 44° 30' latitude, and in the counties of Oxford, Cumberland, Lin-

texture is very coarse and quite atrong, but decays very day.

speedily. It is frequently used in the manufacture of barrel staves where no other oak exists, and sometimes

erally called the Grey Oak, and remarks that "there is not one which grows so far northward." He is also offer a resolution assigning a day for the pleased to call it the Quercus borealis on this account.

Now, although I have for nineteen years lived in the Now, although I have for nineteen years lived in the vicinity of no other species but the red oak, and have

Senate. Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Mill. requently heard people talk about grey oak, yet I could never perceive the least distinctive difference in this so called species when pointed out, even by competent connoisseurs in woods. Michaux further says, "the timber of the grey oak has absolutely the same texture as that of the other species of oaks called red oaks; the grain is coarse, and the pores are quite empty, hence it is only fif for making casks or barrels," &c. A like remark is also given under red oak, which, in an economical point of view, would render his so called species a mere variety, and hardly that.

SENATE. Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Mill. Secretary of War to purchase 5000 of Colt's pistole.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the bill relating to the California claims, which was objected to by Mr. Hale, on Thursday last, to introduce a bill concerning riots in the District of Columbia. The California bill was Mr. Mason addressed the Senate, chiefly in reply to Mr. Badger's remarks of a former day, on the constitutional question. Mr. Badger replied, and Mr. Benton spoke at length in favor of the bill.

House. The bill for the admission of the State of

tive of Maine, particularly its most southern section, and where it is universally called red oak, as in York and where it is universally called red oak, as in York county, which, nevertheless is extensively cut and sold,

larly the black oak, but may easily be distinguished in autumn by the lively red tint of the leaves, and not of a dull red like the red oak, or the dull yellow of the black oak. Resides the kernel of the red oak of the red oak, or the dull yellow of the black oak. oak. Besides, the kernel of the acorn and the inside of the acorn cup, are white or pale yellow, while those of the black oak are of a rich orange yellow. The

description of them would be quite imperiect in denoting their distinctive characters. They also vary considerably in their different stages of growth, yet when mature Scott and Secretary Marcy, which was ordered to be they individually have an entirely different appearance, readily observable by the botanist. They are all more The bill of Mr. Burt to repeal the act of last Congress or less oblong and roundish in their general outline, and very deeply sinuate with broad, roundish sinuosities, acutely angled, and ending in bristles. By reference, however, to the annexed plates, which are drawn from mature apeciment, this difficulty is at once extraved. mature specimens, this difficulty is at once removed.

I have now enumerated seven or eight species as found and was lost. The bill lies over. growing in York Co., two or three only being found Senate. Mr. Benton presented a resc above the 44th degree of latitude, while one of these extends north near to the arctic shores. There are two or copies of the Pickens's edition of the American Conthree other species found in Massachusetts, which are undoubtedly also natives of our State. A more extended ed exploration, particularly in the southern extremity of ed exploration, particularly in the southern extremity of ported a bill from the House, requiring vent If found, however, they would not be of any use in the arts, but rather of interest to science.

[TO BE CONTINUED.] THE LATE ABDUCTION CASE IN PORTLAND. he facts in this case are briefly as follows: Mr. George R. Davis, of Portland, had given a home to a young girl, a niece, whose mother keeps a house of ill fame in N. York. with her, and, it is The friends of the girl allege that Mr. Davis accepted a bribe, and was accessory, with a constable named Danielson, to the advertise.

An animated debate sprung sp, in which Messre Stephens, McLane, Cobb, and Hilliard participated. Mr. Stephens moved to amend the resolution by in cluding all the war correspondence. Adopted. Mr. constable named Danielson, to the abduction Hilliard moved to exclude Mr. Ma on Thursday night a mob collected simultaneously around the houses of Mr. Davis, in

Brown street, and of Mr. Danielson. They

Senate. Mr. Pearce called up the bill to pay the

They also attacked the house of R. A. L. Mr. Clayton spoke in its favor, contending that Confidence of the confide

Since writing the above we have seen a lend his aid to all the necessary investiga-

stain from violence-stating that proper measures will be taken to preserve the peace of the city, as well as to bring to justice all who have been guilty of the offences complained THE UNFORTUNATE SAMUEL NOVES AND

Bangor, at Greenock, is published in the Ban-gor Whig, and gives some further particulars of the Samuel Noyes, of Castine. After noticing the arrival of the ship which took off he was in. His feet had been frost-bitten while on the wreck, and are now in a bad state of mortification. His fingers on both hands are much in the same state. He was taken to the infirmary yesterday. Both of his day last week, got his foot caught between a day last week, got his foot caught between a second was to severally as to feet will have to be taken off above the ancles, and some of his fingers. Captain Hatch told me that the schooner was hove down on her beam ends the third day out, while scudding under a close-reefed foresail, and remained was a close-reefed foresail, and remained scaffold of a barn, upon the times of a pitch-

about six hours on her beam ends; and John The wound was dressed by Dr. Brooks of about six hours on her beam ends; and John Perkins; a passenger, was the first that expired. He lived only about four hours after the vessel righted. All the rest died in about twenty-four hours, except Snowman, the boy: he lived four days. Capt. Hatch was nine days on the wreck—five days without a drop of fresh water. The only food he had was one chicken, and a small piece of raw pork. Capt. Hatch will be operated upon tomorrow. It is generally supposed he will stand the operation well, as nis bodily health is good."

Charge of Mutiny. The ship St. Leon, Captain F. H. Jarvis, of and for Castine, by the American crisis; the directors bow-

Captain F. H. Jarvis, of and for Castine, came to anchor below this port, Monday evening, her crew being in a state of mutiny, of Revenue Cutter Hamilton, boarded the ship, and after encountering considerable resistance, succeeded in putting seven of the crew in irons, and brought them up to the city. The names of the mutineers are large. crew in irons, and brought them up to the city. The names of the mutineers are James Corland, Thomas Ellery, John Powell, James Doane, John Smith, John Kendrick, and Galen Jack. They were brought before U. S. Commissioner C. L. Woodbury, this foremoon, for examination on a complaint charging them with mutiny and disobedience of ordera.

[Boston Journal.]

Peace with Mexico. We learn that a letter in town, from Santa Anna, written previous to his recent embarcation, saying that there was no prospect that the treaty would

there was no prospect that the treaty would be ratified by the Mexican Government, and that the war was only commencing.

[N. O. Bulletin.]

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# ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. We had not room last week for the news brought by the Acadia, which arrived at Boston Sunday, the 23d ult.

Commercial affairs continued in a depressed Commercial affairs continued in a depressed ances, the most extreme measures should be state, and, if anything, matters were growing resorted to, and that cannon should be drawn

The Chartists in Great Britain have assumed an attitude much more hostile than any taken by them on former occasions, and have caused considerable alarm. Numerous meetings have been held to seek the attainmeetings have been held to seek the attainment of the people's charter. A petition for the charter, which it is said will have appended to it nearly five million signatures, was to be presented to Parliament. It had finally been determined on, that a procession of some been determined on, that a procession of some the process of the p hundreds of thousands of Chartists should accompany Mr. F. O'Conner from Kensington Common to the House of Commons on the 10th instant, the day appointed for the presentation of the petition. Sir G. Grey, on the 6th instant, announced, in the House independence. It is supposed that this deminder of the petition of the petition. of Lords, the determination of the govern-ment not to allow either the assemblage or ment not to allow either the assemblage or procession to take place, and a proclamation to that effect appeared shortly afterwards. This course not only increased the former general excitement, but called forth remonsists to meet at Berlin. strances of even that section of the press hostile to Chartism. The Chartists have determined to carry out their objects, and the procession would be formed. The members in the procession were not to carry arms. The government were not to carry arms. The

to the metropolis an additional force.

The laboring classes in England were in a very unhappy condition. The general stag-nation of business had thrown thousands out of employment, and destitution prevailed to an alarming extent.

freeand. A crisis was fast approaching in Ireland. It is openly declared by some of the journals, that a repeal of the Union will no longer suffice to satisfy their grievances, but that a Republic must be formed. The friends of order and existing institutions, who, a few of order and existing institutions, who, a few weeks since, sneered at the blusterings of the ultra-repealers, are now apprehensive of a

long and deadly conflict.
The arrest of Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, for using seditious and exciting language, as might have been expected, has only added fuel to the fire, and the repeal orators were more violent than ever. The populace were arming themselves, and thousan of pikes were being manufactured for their use. On the other hand the students in Trinuse. On the other hand the students in Trinity College were arming in defence of the
government, and the members of the Royal
Dublin Society were following their example.
Additional troops were daily arriving from
Additional troops were daily arriving from Additional troops were daily arriving from

In the meantime, the cause of repeal was rapidly gaining favor with the higher classes, and a dissolution of the Union, peaceably (or even forcibly) was advocated by many of the gentry, and even some of the nobles.

FRANCE. France continues comparatively quiet, or in other words, no important demonstration which materially changes the condition of affairs, has been made.

M. L. Blanc has laid before the assembly

sides, the outline of his system for the organization of labor. The Government is to take possession, on its own account, of all establishments about to suspend work, the present proprietors preserving their rights, which are to be converted into bonds bearing interest, secured on the establishments, and reimbursable in money. The persons employed in these establishments are to be put on a new must nevertheless prepare for it. floeting. The work people will form an association, will elect the directors of the works.

The Prussian Diet assembled at Berlin on sociation, will elect the directors of the works, and will fix the amount of the wages, or the share to which labor is entitled in the profits.

The Prussian Diet assembled at Berlin on the 2d instant. The President, Prince of Solms-Lich took his seat and opened the session. The King revenied at Potedam and The share being determined, the collective wages will be distributed among the work-men individually, by the council of travailleurs, according to proportions open to discussion, but which the government commission thinks ought to be in equal parts. The produce, after deduction of the wages, is to be formed into a general fund, to be divided into four parts: 1. A quarter for the sinking fund of the capital belonging to the proprietor, with whom the State made the bargain. 2. A quarter establishment of a fund, to be government. set aside for the support of old men, the sick, wounded, &c. 3. A quarter to be divided among the workmen by way of bonus. 4. A quarter for the formation of a reserve fund. Besides this, M. Louis Blanc declares that it will be necessary to unite workshops belonging to the same branch of industry, but placed

interests of the consumer, as regards the quality and the lowest possible price of the Great preparations were making for the it is probable, that the peasants would have coming election to the National Assembly.

Pau, with his wives and his followers. The Provisional Government has issued a proclamation, exhorting the army to observe other leaders of the last Polish revolution discipline, and announcing its determination to repress insubordination. The proclama-

zerland-of all the troops that can be spared

The elections of the officers of the National Guard commenced on the 5th inst., and were proceeding quietly, but considerable excitement would probably mark their close. The struggle is between the moderate and the ultra republicans, and its result may indicate. ultra republicans, and its result may indicate Switzerland. The Republican propathe tone and complexion of the elections of members of the Constituent Assembly.

ganda of German workmen in Switzerland are said to have resolved to take arms and

a decree appointing M. Arago, Minister of War, with Lieut Col. Scharras as Secretary.

It is reported that M. Garnier Pages is to retire from the office of Minister of the Finances, and that he is to be succeeded by M. Achile Fould, the eminent banker. This is an appointment which would give great satis- trality. faction to the commercial community through- ITALY. Naples and Sicily. Advices from

the evening until three or four in the morn- The Salvadore Fort had been carried by

the evening until three or four in the morning, and a considerable number was slain on both sides. The cause was said to be a republican movement, and it was wholly unexpected. Courts martial have been held on many of the prisoners, but no executions took place. Queen Christinia is said to have fled. On the 27th, the city was declared in a state of siege. Tranquility has since prevailed, but the provinces are excited to an alarming degree.

The Salvadore Fort had been carried by storm, and 180 soldiers made prisoners.

Austrian Italy. The army, commanded by King Charles Albert, had commenced its march, and was to have entered Pavia at noon on the 29th. By a decree, dated Alessandria 28th, his Majesty had appointed Prince Eugene of Savoy Carignan, Lieut. General of the kingdom during his absence. Before his departure, Charles Albert received a sword, presented to him by the Pope, bearing the The cavalier treatment of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier by the Queen of England, excited considerable indignation in Spain. For the insult

England, excited considerable indignation in Spain. For the insult some say war is to be declared, the Queen having with "sudden fire and energy" summoned her Ministers to demand satisfaction; then Mr. Bulwer is denied the palace, and Christinia has slammed the door in his face.

Dermark, A deputation proceeded on the Dermark, A cat may look at a King, the time may come when a cat must look very sharp indeed to find one.

Mative of the Emerald Isle, on hearing of a revolution in France, the flight of the king and his family, the triumph of the democracy, and the establishment by the people of a provisional government, exclaimed—"By St. Patrick, and is not that just the thing that sweet Ireland wants? A Provisionary government of the Emerald Isle, on hearing of a revolution in France, the flight of the king and his family, the triumph of the democracy, and the establishment by the people of a provisional government, exclaimed—"By St. Patrick, and is not that just the thing that sweet Ireland wants? A Provisionary government forever!"

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A native of the Emerald Isle, on hearing of a revolution in France, the flight of the king and his family, the triumph of the democracy, and the establishment by the people of a provisional government, exclaimed—"By St. Patrick, and is not take care, it will be contains about one acre, and will be laid out into Land out into Land out into Land out

22d from Holstein to the King of Denmark, to urge demands for constitutional reforms, which it is not expected his Majesty will be ready to grant; and, in the event of his rejection of these demands, it is probable there

will be a civil war.

Sweden. There had been some disturbances, though not of a serious nature in Swe-

The Altonbladt says it was determined, in a council of ministers, at which the King presided, that in case of a renewal of disturb-

worse. Commerce was completely prostrated, and nearly every description of merchandise was falling in price. Financial affairs were in a like gloomy condition.

The political news is of an interesting character, though nothing very momentous, (comparatively speaking,) had occurred in the short interval since the sailing of the Sarah Sands.

Tesorted to, and that cannon should be drawn up. There had not, however, been any further breach of the peace, with the exception of some mutinous meetings. About fifty persons had been arrested. Ten or twelve people were killed, and between seventy and eighty wounded. A good deal of uncertainty prevailed respecting the origin.

Belgium and Holland. In Belgium, all Prevailed respecting the origin.

Belgium and Holland. In Belgium, all

attempts to overthrow the government, or to create disturbances, have failed. Belgium and Holland are comparatively tranquil.— Some disorders have taken place at Amsterdam, but a complete change of the Ministry

appointment; and also a Lower House, possessing the effective supremacy, to be elected independence. It is supposed that this democratic project will meet the approbation of

government were seemingly determined to bring matters to an issue, and had drafted inman armed. Weleker, Mittermayer, Hecker, Gervinus, and numbers of the greatest teachers and orators, were there and spoke, and were received with salutes of musketry

from the centre of the great crowd.

PRUSSIA. The Berlin papers are full of the funeral of the 187 citizens who fell in the rents, wives, and children of the victims, created a deep and painful impression upon the public. The students, who joined the procession in a body, were headed by Baron Humboldt and the rector of the University.

At Berlin, war with Russia was accounted certain, and even hoped for.

The Prussian troops are being rapidly Among the claims set forth in the resolutions adopted by the meeting, was a Ministry of Masters and Workmen "for the administration of labor;" and it was resolved that the trades should meet again and nominate the persons they approved, and inform the King

of their choice.
AUSTRIA. The important fact of Austria having determined to resume forcible possession of Lombardy, is officially made known.
The Wiener Zeitung of the 30th ult., contains an imperial proclamation to the Estates of any other country, and that he will not

sion. The King remained at Potsdam, and dress in reply was subsequently reported and

The King in proposing a union of the German States, with a national assembly, proposed a separate constitution for the Duchy of Posen. This proposal is approved by the address of the Diet, and the King had appointed a commission to organize the new

HUNGARY. A really liberal and national Government has been formed on the basis of the old constitution of the kingdom, which is the best safeguard of the royal authority. Hungary will at length be governed by her own nobles and representatives.

The Diet resolved on the 18th that all forced service by the peasants should be abolin the same condition; and to guarantee the ished without any payment on their part. Commissaries had been sent into the provinces to proclaim this concession; without which,

risen in insurrection.
Russia. The Russian government is makdulgence from the Provisional Government, than from that of Louis Philippe. It is said that he is to be transferred to the Palace of Western nations, or by his own people.
Poland. Prince Adam Czartoryski and

were at Cologne on the 26th, on their way to Poland. The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle describes an enthusiastic but digto repress insubordination. The proclamation concludes by announcing that, as the army is about to be augmented, there will be place for all patriotism.

An immense French army of observation is being formed on the whole line of the Italian frontier, from the Mediterranean to Switzerland of all, at meeting the Polish veteran to Pressian ground. He then embraced the on Prussian ground. He then embraced the

members of the Constituent Assembly.

The Provisional Government have issued invade Germany in the course of this week.

M. Arago is to hold, ad interim, the Ministry of Marine.

It is reported that M. Garnier Pages is to

Naples to the 10th ultimo, and from Messina Paris was quite quiet, and the last accounts from Lyons announce the complete restoration of tranquility in that city.

Spain. Events of considerable importance have transpired in Spain. The Cortes was suddenly dissolved by a royal decree of 23d ult. Some disturbances had taken place.

A violent emeute took place at Madrid on the evening of the 25th. The people and the soldiery fought in the streets from seven in the evening until three or four in the morn-

#### ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

Seven days later from Europe. The new steamer America arrived at New ASH York on Saturday morning last, bringing seven BEA days later intelligence from Europe. We days later intelligence from Europe. We have not room for the lengthy reports of the news contained in our Boston exchanges, and GRA therfore avail ourselves of the telegraphic outside summary in the Newburyport Herald.

ENGLAND is quiet, but there have been a great many new failures of commercial houses, both there and on the continent. therfore avail ourselves of the telegraphic

The great demonstration of the Chartists, in London, on the 10th, passed off without any of those lamentable consequences, which were feared, and that have attended similar semblages in the other capitals of Europe. LIME Previous to the meeting, the government had adopted measures of precaution, and warned the people against any infringement of the law, and against proceeding in large bodies, in procession, to the Houses of Parliament.

ing the peace. This tended, more than any thing, to ensure tranquility. No fewer than 200,000 special constables were enrolled in London. They presented a moral and physical constables. sical force, such as has probably never been seen before in any country, and which would vie with any similar body of men in the world. with any similar body of men in the world.

"The assemblage of this overwhelming civic force and the judicious military and other arrangements which were mode to sustain it. rangements which were made to sustain it,

The Chartists assembled to the Thames, Common, on the Surry side of the Thames, in vast numbers, from all the various manufacturing districts. The leaders were notified that the multitude would not be permitted to march in procession across the bridge, and march in procession across the bridge, and march in procession across the Chartist No. 2, No. 3, convention which had for some weeks been

Chartist demonstration in London, and similar results have followed in the several Chart-

The expulsion of the Jesuits had been decreed with his army with a view of throwing himself into Vienna, having failed to accomplish a passage through the Tyrol mountains. No decisive engagement has yet taken place, but both armies must speedily come to an engagement on the banks of the Linico. Upon the issue of this impending buttle hange the passage through buttle hange the passage. leskai, the Austrian general, had retired issue of this impending battle hange the peace of Europe. Should the Italians be beaten, France, it was expected, would not remain

Tranquility continues to be maintained in Belgium and Holland. DENMARK. Hostilities had been con ed between the forces of Schleswig Holstein and those of Denmark proper. A very fierce battle had been fought near Flensburg, in which the Danes had a decided superiority in numbers, as well as in cavalry and artillery. The Schleswig Holstein army was defeated in this battle, and compelled to retreat towards Denshurg. The Danes had entered the city

of Schleswig. The Prussians had received orders to drive the Danes out of Schleswig. Dublin. During the week the affairs of Ireland have hung in suspense, awaiting the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the commons of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the commons of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the commons of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the commons of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the commons of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the common of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the common of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the common of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the common of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the common of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the common of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the common of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the common of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the common of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the common of the legislative proceedings in the House of Commons, respecting the common of the legislative proceedings in t House of Commons, respecting the crown and government security bill, and of Mr. O'-

In consequence of a vast number of foreign-Conner's motion for a repeal of the Union.

ity as regards other States, provided no attack made upon any part of his dominions.
AUSTRIA. Gen. Hurtzig left Vienna on the 5th April, for Milan, bearing terms of pacification to the Lombards, whose independence Austria is said to be willing now to acknowl-

edge on moderate terms.

POLAND. Letters from Warsaw, of April
1st, say that no outbreak had taken place,
though the peaceably disposed inhabitants

Throughout Europe the greatest excitement

and anxiety continued to prevail. FROM NEW MEXICO. The Pittsburg papers have received by telegraph from St. Louis, later advices from St. Louis, confirmatory of the accounts of the battle fought at Rosalia, sixty miles from Chihuahua. The Americans were victorious, and the Governor of Chihuahua, fourteen pieces of artillery, and a large number of prisoners were taken by our forces. The loss in killed and wounded on both sides is represented heavy.

THE FIRE in Gorham on Tuesday was not on the Cresey premises where teams have usually put up—but was in the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Cresey, near there. The of Mr. Joseph Cresey, near there. The house was entirely destroyed. The outfatigable exertions of the fire company and citizens of Gorham. Loss about \$1500-Insured in the old company at Gorham for \$300. Argus.

DEATH CAUSED BY A TIGHT BOOT. Rev. Daniel Parish, of the Methodist Church, Newark, N. J., while attending a conference at Little Falls, took a long walk in a boot borrowed to supply the place of a leaky one, suffered much from its being too tight, and was seized with rheumatism in the leg, followed by mortification, amputation at the knee joint, and death. The papers report that the joint, and death. The papers report that the medical treatment throughout was judicious.

A native of the Emerald Isle, on hearing of

## RING ESTABLISHMENT.

| AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT. |         |       |                |          |    | ROBERT C. THO            |
|------------------------|---------|-------|----------------|----------|----|--------------------------|
|                        |         |       |                |          |    |                          |
| NS,                    | 4.0     | 6     | Pork, round he | 7 50 m 8 | 25 | TAILOR                   |
| nite,                  | 1 00 @  | 1.25  |                |          | 11 | In all its various brane |
| UR.                    | 1 25 @  |       |                | 50 @     | 00 | with his past experience |
|                        | 7 00 40 | 7 75  | do. cow, 8     |          |    | piaces, he will be al    |
| IN,                    |         |       |                | 14 @     | 16 | those who may favor t    |
| rB,                    | 67 @    | 75    | Lard.          | 10 @     | 11 | GARMENTS WATTE           |
| ts,                    | 43 @    |       | Cheese,        | 8.0      | 30 | shortest notice.         |
| hent,                  | 1 10 @  |       | Mutton,        | 3 60     | 4  | Augusta, May 1, 184      |
| C,                     | 1 15 @  |       | Chickens,      | 8.00     | 9  |                          |
| rley,                  | 70 @    |       | Geese,         | 6.00     | 7  |                          |
| as, field,             | 1 00 @  |       | Eggs,          | 11 @     | 12 | MISS                     |
| , loose,               | 7 50 @  | 10 00 | Apples, dried, | 6.00     | 7  | HAS OPENED, and          |
| D,                     |         |       | do. cooking.   | 00 @     | 00 | II to, a RICH and E      |
| ver,                   | 9 @     | 10    | do, winter,    | 00 @ 1   | 00 | New Millinery,           |
| IX seed,               | 1 00 @  | 1 00  | Potatoes,      | 60 @     | 75 | Mon Millinery,           |
| Grass,                 | 3 25 m  | 3 50  | MEAL,          |          |    | Laces, Embroidery, Fr    |
| d top,                 | 75 @    | 90    | Indian,        | 100      | 80 | ery article adapted to t |
| STER P                 |         |       | Rye,           | 00 @ 1   | 25 | Augusta, May lat, 16     |
| ton,                   | 0 00 @  | 6 00  | WOOL,          | 1000     |    | -                        |
|                        |         |       |                |          |    |                          |

BRIGHTON MARKET, April 27. At Market, 275 Beef Cattle, 21 yokes Working Oxen, 47 lows and Calves, 800 Sheep, and about 1800 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We make our quotations to conprint to sales—extra \$7,20 @ \$7,25; first quality \$6,75; econd \$6,25 @ \$6,50; third \$5,50 @ 5,75.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales at \$90, \$100, \$102, and in procession, to the Houses of Parliament.

Extensive military arrangements were also made to preserve the peace of the metropolis, but they were not called into requisition.

All the middling classes turned out with great alacrity, to aid if necessary, in preservements were also working oxen.—Sales at 99, \$100, \$108.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales ranged from and \$37.

SHEEP.—Sales of lots from \$2,25 to \$6.

SWINE.—At wholesale, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1 108. COWS AND CALVES.—Sales ranged from \$27 to \$32

BOSTON MARKET, May 1. FLOUR.—Genesee, common brands, is quick at \$6,50; Ohio and Michigan, \$6,25 @ \$6,372, cash. GRAIN.—Sales of yellow flat at 51 @ 52c; round yellow

WOOL .- American full blood -The Chartists assembled on Kensington Common, on the Surry side of the Thames, in vast numbers, from all the various manu-

two or three of the delegates to the Chartist convention which had for some weeks been sitting in London, advised them to relinquish the design. The procession, in consequence, halted at the bridge, and the petition, signed, it is said, by above five millions of persons, was despatched to the House of Commons, by two of the delegates.

A considerable body of the thieves of London and refuse of the population, who had attached themselves to the procession, in the hope of plunder, attempted to force their way over Westminster bridge, but the police force, without any other assistance, completely frustrated the attempt, and a heavy rain coming on, opportunely, at the moment, the crowd gradually dispersed.

Such was the termination of the great Chartist demonstration in London, and similar results have followed in the several Chartist demonstration in London, and similar results have followed in the several Chartist demonstration in the several Chartist demonstration in London, and similar results have followed in the several Chartist demonstration in London, and similar results have followed in the several Chartist demonstration in London, and similar results have followed in the several Chartist demonstration in London, and similar results have followed in the several Chartist demonstration in London, and similar results have followed in the several Chartist demonstration in London of the great Chartist demonstration in London, and similar results have followed in the several Chartist demonstration in London, and similar results have followed in the several Chartist demonstration in London.

Greene, Feb. 14, 1848. ist meetings held in Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow and other places, and the effect of all this has been to strengthen the hands of Healing Balsam. It has stood the test of experience, havdiagow and other places, and the effect of all this has been to strengthen the hands of the government.

Large public meetings had been held, and others were called, in various parts of the country, for the purpose of presenting loyal addresses to the Queen.

France is quiet. The government finding the expense of maintaining the unemployed laborers enormous, are devising means to reduce it. The same motives urge the reduction of the Guard mobile. The provinces were in an agitated state. The financial condition of France had undergone but little improvement. Lamartine has received from the ministers of Spain and Russia respectively, assurances of the most friendly disposition towards the French Republic. Warlike preparations continued in progress and on a large scale, both in respect to the land and sea forces.

ITALY. At Rome all was quiet at the latest dates. The Austrian ambassador obtained his passports and left Rome on the 30th March. The expulsion of the Jesuits had been decreed by the Pontificial government.

Wet prest.—It should be remembered that colds, coughs, consumptions, inflammation of the Leungs, pleurisy, and way other field discovers are often the test of experience, having been used in private practice for more than fifteen years past, and has effected more cures in apparently hopeless ascs of pulmorary diseases, than any other medical more than fifteen years past, and has effected more cures in apparently hopeless ascs of pulmorary diseases, than any other medical more than fifteen years past, and has effected more cures in apparently hopeless ascs of pulmorary diseases, than any other medical provate has seen found to answer the purpose for which it was intended, viz. to cure diseases. It has been given under the inspection of physicians, in the public institutions of the city of New York, and has effected more cures in apparently hopeless ascs of pulmorary diseases, than any other field discovered. It has been given under the inspection of heavy of the city of New York, and has effected more

WET FEET .- It should be remembered that colds, coughs The expulsion of the Jesuits had been decreed by the Pontificial government.

The Piedmontese have pursued their victories, and marched through Lombardy. The Austrians retreated as they approached.—
Redeskai, the Austrian general, had retired

Kennebec Teachers' Association. The Citizens of Augusta are informed that the Kennebec Teachers' Association, will meet in this town on Wednesday, May 10th, and continue in session two days. As Teachers may be present from all parts of the county, subject to expense, it is desired that such of our people as feel an interest in the Schools, will do what they can to lessen their expenses, by entertaining them gratuitously. All who feel willing thus to aid in the promotion of this good cause, can hand their names to CHARLES HEWINS, who is a Committee of the Association for this purpose. Augusta, May 2, 1848.

### Lymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour, There dwelt no joy in Eden's resy bower! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smil

In this town, Mr. JOHN L. DUTTON to Miss REBEC-MAKY JACOBS.

In Newport, April 25th, by Wm. L. Walker, Esq., Mr. JAMES D. CODDING of Exeter, N. H., to Miss ELIZABETH W. PRESCOTT.

In Waldoboro', Mr. WM. FLANDERS to Miss HARRIET ACHORN.

In consequence of a vast number of foreigners from the continent who had recently appeared in the streets of Dublin, and were known to have come for the purpose of stirring up discontent and insurrection, Government had determined to revive the alien act for a limited period, and in certain cases to compel the departure from the country of these obnoxious visitors.

Spain. Madrid was quiet, but the arbitrary conduct of the government was producing general discontent.

Russia. In an important article which appeared in the St. Petersburg Journal, of the 31st ult., the Emperor promises strict neutrality as regards other States, provided no attack

#### Obituarp.

In this town, April 26, BETSEY THOMPSON, wife of Joseph S. Thompson, aged 39. [Zion's Advocate please 13 months.

In Cornwall, N. Y., April 3d, of consumption, CELIN-DA BRAGDON, wife of Seth P. Bragdon, and daughter of Nathan Whitney of this town.

In Vassalboro', April 25, Widow HANNAH CLARK, aged 97. She had 12 children, 46 grand-children, 25 great-grand-children, 25 great-grand-children. aged 37. She had 12 children, 40 grand-children, 85 great-grand-children, and 6 great-great-grand-children.
In Bucksport, MARY BANGS WHITE, wife of Nathan White, Esq., aged 45.
In Lisbon, BETHIAH C. PATTEN, wife of Seth Patten, aged 37.

aged 37.
In Garland, JEREMIAH FLANDERS, aged 64.
In Dexter, NANCY SHEPLEY, wife of Jona. Shepley aged 61.
In Readfield, ABBY K. JEWETT, daughter of John
Lewett Eag. of Farmington, aged 23. In Readfield, ABBY K. JEWETT, daughter of John Jewett, Esq., of Farmington, aged 23.
In Phillipa, DENNIS FAIRBANKS, aged 16.
In Bath, ICHABOD OLIVER, aged 39.
In Wiscasset, Capt. NATHAN CLARK, aged 83; CORNELIUS TURNER, aged 75.
In Auburn, MARK HILL, aged 48.
In Gardiner, GEORGE K. GLASS, aged 29.
In Webster, Mrs. DEBORAH E. LANCEY, formerly of

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST. April 26, Schr. Harriet Ann, Heath, Boston.
Gazelle, Pool, do.
Brig Lexington, Brett, do.
27, Schr. Massacoti, Thompson, do.
Rough and Ready, Snowman,
Andrew Jackson, Pierce, The
May 1,
Brig Maria, Rowse, Salem.
Schr. Wennemma, Perry, Boston.
3, Waterville, Gove, do.

SAILED.

Topsham, aged 34. In Brunswick. JOHN C. CURTIS, aged 48.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE.

# MSON, having taken the Rooms by JOHN A. PETERS, intends to

RING BUSINESS

Dress and Fancy Goods,

#### Clothing for the Spring and Summer Trade, for 1848, AT BOSWORTH'S

loth, Clothing, Tailoring, and Gentlemen's Furnishin Store, No. 5, Bridge's Block, Water Street. Store, No. 5, Bridge's Block, Water Street.

THE Proprietors of this well known and long established "Depot" for Ready Made Clothing, are prepared to exhibit to their friends, customers and strangers, the Largest Stock ever offered by them, Manufactured expressly for the Spring and Summer Trade, by themselves—made in the best manner and most Modern Styles. No pains have been or will be spared to keep up the reputation of this Establishment. The best and most desirable styles of Garments will always be found. Strangers visiting town will find it for their interest to call at this place.

Custom Works—We have a large Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., which will be made up to order by experienced workmen, and warranted to give pericet satisfaction. R. T. & J. I. BOSWORTH.

Augusta, April 28, 1848.

TARDENAS MOLASSES.—20 hhds., fresh imported, for sale by
J. McARTHUR,
May 1, 1948.

No. 1, Market Square. DRIED APPLES, from New York Grafted Fruit, for sale by J. McARTHUR, No. 1, Market Square.

PEACH WATER for sale by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB. BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, for the Hair, for sale by 18 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

FREEMAN'S BANK. NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Banking Rooms, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Legislature of this State for an increase of Capital Stock, and of transacting any other business that may legally come before them.

Per order of Directors.

Augusta, May 2, 1848.

GREENLIEF'S KEY.—A new edition, much enlarge for sale by 18 EDWARD FENNO. FANS.—A large and good assortment for sale by EDWARD FENNO.

CHANNING'S WORKS, in 6 volumes, bound in cloth A few sets can be purchased for \$2,12\(\) a set, if im-mediate application is made to EDWARD FENNO. PAPER HANGINGS.—A good assortment of low-price Room Paper, for sale by EDWARD FENNO.

YASSALBORO ACADEMY. THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution, will com-mence on MONDAY, May 224, under the care of JO-IAH H. DRUMMOND, A. B., Principal. SIAH H. DRUMMOND, A. B., Principal.

Arrangements having been made to secure the services
of this Experienced and Successful Teacher to take permanent charge of this Institution, and to continue the School
during the whole year, it is hoped that the old patrons of
the Institution, and his former patrons, will continue their
theral patronage.

Per Order.

beral patronage. Vassalboro, May 2d, 1848. APPLE TREES. THE subscriber offers FOR SALE, at his NURSERY, at Hallowell × Roads, Apple Trees, suitable for setting, among which are all the principal varieties now cultivated our best Nurserymen. 18 J. POPE.

INSEED OIL .- 200 Gallons of prime quality, English, A just received and for sale low by
April 25.

J. E. LADD. DRUGS & MEDICINES. E. LADD has just received a fresh supply of Genuine
Drugs &c., now opening at the New Drug Store,
Vest end of Kennebec Bridge.

April 25.

KENNEBEC, SS .-- At a Court of Probate, held at Angusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of April, A. D. 1848. Iast Monday of April, A. D. 1848.

STEPHEN JONES, Administrator on the Estate of Ruceased, having presented his account of Administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Wonday of May next, at ten of the clock in the Associated with the Court of the clock in the Associated with the Court of the clock in the Associated with the Court of the clock in the Associated with the Court of the clock in the Associated with the Court of the clock in the Associated with the Court of the clock in the Associated with the Court of the clock in the Associated with the Court of the clock in the Associated with the Court of the C

KENNEBEC. SS .- At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of April, A. D. 1848.

the last Monday of April, A. D. 1848.

HESTER M. DOE, Widow of Amos H. Doe, late of Vassaiboro', in said County, deceased, having presented her application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

Onderse, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

D. WILLIAMS, Judge.

Copy. Attest—F. Davis, Register.

Copy. Attest-F. Davis, Register. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of John Phillips, late of Winslow, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to ARNOLD PALMER.

FOR SALE. THE HOUSE and LOT on Bridge Street, now occupied by Miss LYDIA P. HASKELL.

The HOUSE and LOT at the corner of Bridge and

leasant Streets.
Also, several HOUSE LOTS.
Apply to
SAMUEL TITCOMB, JR.
61
Augusta, Feb. 7, 1848. REMOVAL. E. G. DOE has removed from his former stand to the Store No. 3, Merchaus's Rew, nearly opposite the Peat Office, where his friends and former customers will find him prepared to supply

OOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and FINDINGS. At the usual prices. Also, SOLE LEATHER, UPPER LEATHER, and CALF SKINS, in any quantity. Having fitted up a large and spacious WORKSHOP, and

SEED--SEED. HERDS GRASS and CLOVER SEED, bought and sold, wholesale and retail, by R. BUTLER, JR. February 29, 1848.

M. M. M. FIRE INSURANCE CO. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the Maine Mammoth Mutual Fire Insurance Company will be holden at the Office of the Secretary, in August on Wednesday, the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock M., for the choice of Directors and the transaction of sucother business as may then come before them.

Per order of Directors.

16 W. F. HALLETT, Secretary.

STRAW BONNET MANUFACTORY. MRS. WEEKS & SISTER, respectfully inform the Ladies of WINTHROP and vicinity, that they have fitted up a Shop for the purpose of Manufacturing and Repairing STRAW BONNETS.

Also, all kinds of MILLINERY kept on hand and made Also, all kinds of MILLINERY kept on hand and made to order. Particular attention will be paid to Repairing, Bleaching and Pressing. We have engaged Mr. Weeks to attend to Pressing, with the best Machine now in use; it. has been got up at a great expense, with six large Italian Marble Blocks, neatly finished, and is capable of Pressing three hundred Bonnets per day.

Bleaching and Pressing for Milliners, done at short notice, and at prices that cannot fail to suit. All Bonnets and Orders sent to this Establishment, by stage or otherwise, will meet with prompt attention.

Winthrop, April 18, 1948.

SHAKERS' PRESSED HERBS—a fresh supply just r ceived and for sale by 15 J. E. LADD. OLIVE OIL of superior quality, for sale by the gallon bottle by 15 J. E. LADD DR. MANLY HARDY'S JAUNDICE BITTERS—for sale by the doz. or single paper by J. E. LADD.

DUTIES OF YOUNG WOMEN, by E. H. CHAPIN, an excellent book. Price 50 cents. For eale by 11 EDWARD FENNO. GRAVE STONES. MONUMENTS, &c.

Italian and New York White and Blue
Marble.

Hartland, Quincy and English Slate, Soapstone, &c., &c.
We would respectfully suggest to those persons who have occasion to purchase Grave Stones, Tomb Tables, Marble or Granite Monuments, Soapstone wrought to any for required, Soapstone for surrounding Funels and Registers, for funaces and for surrounding Funels and Registers, for funaces and for surrounding boliers; Paint Stones, &c., &c., that if they will call and examine their stock, work, and prices, they will endeavor to satisfy them for all trouble thus taken, and they will furnish, to say the least, as good Marble and work, and as cheap as at any other establishment in this vicinity, and persons will do well to call before purchasing clsewhere. They would say that persons in Angusta wishing to have their lots fitted up, they will st them in the best manner and upon reasonable terms, and set their Grave Stones gratis.

GULBERT PULLEN, CAPPER PULLEN, CAPPER STONES AND A CONTREM ST

THE MOST EXTENSIVE RETAIL CARPET STORE.

HENRY PETTES & CO., Corner of Washington uncturers of CARPETINGS,

Invite the particular attention of the Public to the following varieties of Carpeting, which are either imported direct from Europe, or manufactured at their extensive establishment in Roxbury.

150 pieces Superfilme Ingrain Carpetings, made at Roxbury, from fine selected Wool, and in the most permanent and durable colors.

300 pieces Roxbury Medium Ingrain Carpetings, in very new and beautiful patterns, suited to all purposes. 100 pieces First Ingrain Carpetings, in good styles, and at a low price.

30 pieces Extra and Medium quality IMPERIAL THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, manufactured at Roxbury, in the best manner.

in the best manner.

100 pieces STAIR CARPETINGS, Plain, Double-Twilled, and Damask Venction, of all widths and qualities, made at Roxbury, in the latest styles. PATENT TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. 100 pieces of these beautiful Goods, which are also mannfactured at Roxbury, are received from the Factory every
month. These will be shown, SIDE BY SIDE, with the best
English Tapeatry Carpets, that purchasers may judge of
their comparative merits. The price of these Carpets
will be much lower than the English.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS.

English Tapeatry

English BRUSSELS CARPETS.

English Tapeatry Carpets, Felvet Pile Carpets, Royal Wiltons and Azminaters, London Ingrain Carpets, Eng. Stair Carpets, Extra Wide Druggets, 4c. 4c., just imported, and for sale at low prices.

We have great advantages in the pursuit of our business. We can offer to our customers every description of CARPELING of our own Manufacture, from the most durable and plain description, suited to the artic or basement, to the most beautiful Velvet Pile Tapestry. We have also a very great variety of styles and patterns, and we are determined to sell our Carpets at prices so low that they cannot but be satisfactory.

This is the only Warehouse in the city where Carpets can be purchased at retail directly of the Manufacturers. Purchasers who may wish to gratify their curiosity can receive tickets of admission to our factories at Roxbury.

3.7 Special attention given to furnishing Carpets for Churches and Public Halls, Hotels, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Lodges, &c.

HAY, STRAW, & CORNSTALK CUTTERS.

H. GRAVES,

TWENTY cight sizes

Tand patterns, with
Stevens' Spiral Knives,
and Straight Knives.

Also, New Pattern Corn
Sheliers, Holmes' and
French's Mill for cleaning grain, Cust Steel
Shovels, Picks, Railroad
Wheel-barrows. Sugar
Mills, Hoes, Scythes,
Snaths, Rakes, &c., at
wholesale or retail, all ner, and for sale very low, by PARKER & WHITE, at their Agricultural Warehouse and Seedstore, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone St., Boston.

TO MILL OWNERS. BEAL & HALE'S PATENT CORN and COB CRACK-ERS, which will grind forty to fifty bushels of Corn and Cobs per hour, and Fitzgerald's Patent PORTABLE BURR STONE MILL which will make four bushels of Corn Meal per hour, or grind six bushels of Wheat in the same time with two horse power, and is very compact, and durable and easy to be kept in order. Each of these Mills took a Silver Medal at the Pair of the Mechanics' Association of Mass. in September last.

Each of these Mills took a Silver Medal at the Fair of the Mechanics' Association of Mass. in September last. Also, for sale with the above, LEONARD SMITH'S PATENT SMUT MACHINE, the kind used by the best Flouring Establishments in New York and the West. PARKER & WHITE are the Agents for Boston, Mass., and the Machines may be seen at their Agricultural Warenouse and Seedstore, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone Street, Boston.

spectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

TOWLE & GRAVES, are prepared to turnish plans and specifications for Churches, Public or Private Buildings, Cottages, Gate-ways, &c., In any Desirable Style of Architecture, And to superintend their construction in accordance with the best ARCHITECTURAL AUTHORITIES, and to the satisfaction of their employers.
ALONZO GAUBERT, Agent for Augusta.
April, 1848.

ARCHITECTS.

M. G. having visited Europe, and studied the prefession with James Ruthven of Edinburgh, would re-

E. ORCUTT & CO., NO. 276 FORE STREET, PORTLAND, Scotch and American Pig Iron, Moulding and Fire Sand, Fire Brick, Lehigh Coal, Soap Stone Dust, Pipe Clay, &c. ERVIN ORCUTT, 17 N. P. RICHARDSON.

VESTINGS. Also, a complete assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS—all of which have been purchased at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for CASH, and will be sold for a small adva

E. ORCUTT & CO., IRON FOUNDERS. Manufacture and keep constantly on hand Cooking, Parlor, Box, Cylinder & Air-tight Stove Castings, & Hollow Ware.

Machinery and all other Castings made to order with

CENTRE STREET IRON FOUNDRY.

fidelity and despatch.

ERVIN ORCUTT, 17 N. P. RICHARDSON. DISSOLUTION. THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEORGE COX & CO., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons having unsettled business with the late firm, will adjust the same with GEO. COX,

J. B. WENTWORTH, F. GLAZIER, ANDREW MASTERS. April 18, 1846.

The business will be continued as heretofore unusual firm of COX, TOWER & CO., by the subscribers.

GEORGE COX,
G. TOWER,
F. GLAZIER,
ANDREW MASTERS. April 18, 1848.

STATIONERY.—A fine assortment just received and for EDWARD FENNO. U NION WHITE LEAD.—A Consignment of 5 TONS of this celebrated Lead, just received direct from New York, for sale very low by J. E. LADD, At the New Drug Store, West End of Kennebec Bridge.

April 25, 1848.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, a fresh supply, just J. E. LADD. April 25, 1848. SUGAR CURED HAMS, just received and for sale B. LIBBY & CO. April 24, 1848.

50 BBLS. GENESEE FLOUR just received and for B. LIBBY & CO. PAINTS. A FRESH Stock of pure ground White Lead, Dry do.;
A Wood's No. 1, Chro. Green, Paris Green, dry and
ground in Oil; French and Chrome Yellow; Ven. Red;
Red Lead, Litharge, Verdigris, &c.; also Dutch Linseed
Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Japan Varnish, &c. &c., for sale
at the lowest prices by

DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

April 25, 1845. DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS. CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale at Boston price by HALLETT & COLBURN.
Angusta, October, 1847. J. W. TOWARD, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER, Augusta, Maine. Office on Cony Street, over T. H. Haskell's Store. J. HARTWELL, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Refers to Drs. BIGELOW, STORER, WARREN, DIX, TOWNS

END, HAYWARD, and PARKMAN, of Boston. Office at Mrs. Child's, Winthrop Street, Notice to Teachers and Agents of Schools. HE SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEE will examine TEACHERS for the SUMMER WILL AS A the Selectume's Office, at 2 o'clock P. M., the 21st, 25th, and 28th instant, and on the 2d and 5th

of May.

N. B. Teachers who do not present themselves to the Committee before their Schools commence, will be considered as not qualified.

SYLVESTER JUDD,
W. A. P. DILLINGHAM,
DAVID FOLSOM,
Augusts, April 17, 1848.

**NEW GOODS** THE Subscribers having enlarged their stock new offire for sale at their shop in Augusta, at the foot of Jail Hill, in Market Square, opposite G. C. Child's store, a large and assortment of the best Linking and New York White and Blue

1 Subscribers having enlarged their stock new offire for sale at their shop in Augusta, at the foot of Jail MEDICINE, PERFUMERY, &c.; also a large and excellent assortment of Paints, Paper Hangings, and Brushes, which we shall sell at extremely low prices.

1 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

Augusta, July 28, 1857.

GILBERT PULLEN.

CYRENUS PULLEN.

1/ 1/1/50

PURE Reasted and Ground COFFEE for sale by
DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

17

BOSTON AND LOWELL-1848.



The New, Safe, and Fast Sailing Steamer KENNEBEC, CAPT. NATH'L KIMBALI. UNTIL further notice, will leave Steamboat Wharf, Hallowell, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, for Boaton, at 2½ Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P.M.
RETURNING—Leaves FOSTER'S WHARF, Beston, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY eveniags. The Kennebec is a new boat, built expressly for this route; is well furnished with boats and fire engine; and her good qualities as a sea hoat, with her splendld accommodatione, have rendered her a great favorite with the traveling public; and the proprietors hope to have a share of the business the coming season.

the proprietors nope to have a stare of the musiness the coming season.

FARE—to Boston, \$1,50 \ Meals Extra.

to Lowell, 2,00 \ Meals Extra.

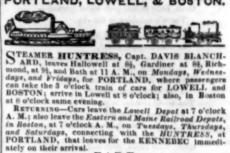
Stages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the Kennebec in Hallowell, to carry passengers to Winthrop, Readfield, Wilton, Livermore, Farmington, Dixfield, Canton, Skowhegan, Norridgewock, Waterville, &c.

The Steamer PHCNIX will also be in readiness to take freight and passengers to and from Waterville, on the days of arrival and sailing.

A. H. HOWARD, Agent.

N. B. This boat will take no Live Calves on freight this season.

lis season. Hallowell, April, 1848. New Arrangement .- Railroad Line for PORTLAND, LOWELL, & BOSTON.



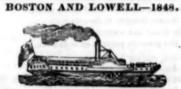
FARE.

From Hallowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Lowell, \$2,29 Bath to Lowell,

"Bath to Lowell, 1,50
"Boston, 1,50
"Hallowell, Gardiner and Richmond to Portland, 1,50
"Bath to Portland to the Well arrive in Lowell the same evening, thus avoid having to go to Boston to
get to Lowell. Also, Passengers can have their choice of
taking the Upper or Lower Route to or from Boston.

By Passengers or Freight taken or left at any of the
Depots between Portland and Boston.

Agents.—C. G. BacHelder, Hallowell; A. T.
PERKINS, Gardiner; J. E. BROWN, Bath; CHARLES
GOWEN, Augusta; R. W. PRAY, Waterville.



Steamer Charter Oak, Capt. E. H. Sanford, Steamer Charter Oak, Capt. E. H. Sanford,
W. Il.L., until further notice, leave Steamboat Wharf,
Hallowell, MONDAY and THURSDAY, for Boston,
at 23, Gardiner at 3, and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Leaves FOSTER'S WHARF, Boston,
TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.
FARE—to Boston, \$2,00 \( \) Meals Extra.

ARIEL WALL, Agent, Hallowell.

N. B. This bost will take no Live Calves on freight
this season.

ils season. Hallowell, April, 1848. FLAGG'S LINE OF PACKETS

WILL run between AUGUSTA, HALLOWELL, and BOSTON, the present season, as follows:
Schr. S. D. BAILEY, ARISHAI SOULE, Master,
"GAZELLE, T. R. POOL,
"ODD FELLOW, SAMUEL BEALS, "
ADVENT, E. F. HOYT,
One of the above vessels will sail every week from Flazg's Wharf, Augusta, and from the Jog on North side of Lone Wharf, Boston, every SATURDAY.

These vessels will take steam up and down the river when necessary.

then necessary.

Refer to Henoe, Hamlen & Co., A. A. Bittues, Gho.

VILLIAMS, J. D. Pience, and N. Plago, Augusta.

The S. D. Bulley and Gazelle are now in Boston, ready Augusta, April 5, 1848.



Schr. HARRIET ANN, W. H. HEATH, Master.

SOMERSET. B. L. HINKLEY, "SOMERSET.

"WATERVILLE, J. L. BECK,

"CONSUL, J. L. BECK,

These vessels are of the first class, and commanded by men who are good pilots, and experienced in the trade. The Masters pledge themselves to be attentive to their business, and to sail with promptness and despatch. Using their utmost efforts to please shippers, they ask a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public.

The above vessels will take steam up and down the river when necessary.

when necessary.

Refers to Memes. G. C. Child, T. W. & H. R. Suith,
S. Leonard & Co., Ralph Butler, Jr., Augusta; A. A. IONMER, Hallowell.
Augusta, April, 1848. HIS ARTICLE is said to be a sure cure for the Heaves. sustains its high position. Price only 25 cents a package For sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD, sole agents to

Augusta and vicinity.

CHINESE HAIR SIEVES—a very useful article for Starch, Gravy, &c., for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. CHLOROFORM TOOTH ACHE DROPS, for sale b ANDROSCOGGIN AND KENNEBEC RAIL ROAD. NOTICE is hereby given that further assessments of five per cent each, on the an ount of stock of each and every stockholder in the Androscoggia and Kennebec Rail Road Company, have been ordered by the President and Directors of said Company, and that the said assessments will be due and payable to the Treasurer of the Company, at his office in Waterville, as follows, to wit:

The sixTH assessment on the first day of February next. The KENETH assessment on the first day of April next. The KINTH assessment on the first day of May next. EDWIN NOYES, Treas. A. 4 K. R. K. Co. December 27th, 1847.

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

IN THE CITY OF MEXICO:—GREAT SUCCESS:—
I Extract of a letter from the Editor of the Greenville Mountaineer, S. C.

Dr. W. Wright—Dear Sir: \* \* A week or two ago, I sent you a "Mountaineer" containing a letter from one of our volunteers in the city of Mexico, in which he pays Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, under all circumstances, the highest meed of praise I have ever known a mediciue of any kind to receive. The volunteer, Wm. M. Goodlett, Eaq., is a gentleman of high standing, an accomplished and well educated man, and was recently High Sheriff of this District. By one of your advertisements in a Charleston paper, I happened to notice the location of your office, and I thought you might extract an article of some value in regard to your medicine: therefore I sent the paper. the paper.

The following is the paragraph from the letter referred to above:
"My health is very fast improving. I procured, a few days ago, some of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, and they have acted on my system like magic! Elias Earle is quite well."

quite well."

Thus it appears that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are faceattaining celebrity among the brave and patriotic voluntters who have gone to Mexico to defend the rights and honor of their country. Long life to them! All who intend going South or West, should not fail to take a supply of the Pills with them. They are invaluable. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations!

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations:

Remember that the original and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have the verifien signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine, for sale by S. S. BROOKS, Water st., only agent for Augusta;
E. K. Butler, Hallowell;
E. S. Loomia, "X Roadis, A. T. Fewlins, Gardiner;
Parker & Pkilips, Water-ville;
V. H. Hatch, Wast Water-ville;
James Wright, Vienna;
Marston & Tilton, Mt. Vernon;
Thos. Frve, Vascalboro;
R. Ayer, Winslow;
Howfand & Robisson, North
Vassalboro;
R. Ayer, Winslow;
Hind & Lunt, Sebasticook;
Dudley Sincler, Clinton;
The ware of Traveling Impostors.

Beld;
A. Gilmore, Wayne;
W. Small, Wales;
And wholesale at the New England Branch Office, 198
Tremont Street, Boston.

TOWN HOUSE AT AUCTION. THE Selectmen, in pursuance of a vote of the Town, will sell at Auction, on the premises, the TOWN HOUSE, on Saturday, the 6th day of May, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known at the time and place of sele.

E. BALLARD, Per Order.

WHITE LEAD. SOOO LDS. Boston White Lead, ground and dry, pur and uxtra, just received in prime order, for sale ENGLISH TISSUE PAPER, a beautiful article
Boquets, for sale by
April 25, 1848.

Camphene, Spirits Turpentine, and

S. PAGE & CO. are agents for the sale of Camphene,
S. Spirits Turpentine and Rosin, manufactured in this
town by the Cascade Mill Company. They will all be said
to the trade as low as they can be obtained from Boston,
and warranted of best quality.

52 Hallewell.

DAVID KNOWLTON

CHLOROFORM TOOTH ACHE DROPS, said to be a

GREFENBERG PILLS and BITTERS -One grow Creach of these very Popular Medicines, for sale by the sole agents for Augusta, COFREN & BLATCHFORD IN Kidder's Horse Liniment.—This old and well known article for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE PILES!-A Cure for Life secured. OR UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure

by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York
by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York
city, is the only really successful remedy for that dangeous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the
American public.
Mark this: it is an Internal Remedy, not an externa

LINSEED OIL.

S. seed Oil manufactured by the Cascade Mill Company in this place. Purchasers may depend on having a pure article, and to dealers it will be sold as low as it can be had in Boston.

GARDEN SEEDS.—75 boxes, E. Risley & Co's putting up, for sale by

J. E. LADD.

March 29, 1848.

MACARTHUR,

Mach 20, 1848.

ARTHUR,

Mach 21, 1849.

Ma

Also, boxes Soap, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Candles. Also, soulf, Matches, Brooms, Figs, Oil and Camphene, Salmon, Nupes and Fins, Dried and Smoked Hallibut, Pickled Cod, Tongues and Sonnds, Butter and Cheese, Buckwhear Flory, Men, Portland, Mr., March 14, 1847.

DR. Upham—My Dear Sir.—I cannot express to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the wonderful cure I may sincere and heartfelt thanks far for the I fleed grant state of the same state. The wonderful cure I may sincere and heartfelt thanks far for the I fleed grant state. The wonderful cure I may sincere and heartfelt thanks far for the I fleed grant state. The wonderful cure I may sincere and heartfelt thanks far for the I fleed grant state. T

DOWNS' ELIXER is unquestionably the best article known for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS and CONSUMPTION.

It is more certain to give relief in all cases of ASTHMA collens are refrect cure—then any thing hitherto offered to

CHERRY PECTORAL.

Augusta, April 18, 1848.

HE subscriber has been appointed agent of the Hol-yole Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Sa Mass., and is prepared to receive applications at ha be. BENJAMIN A. G. FULLER.

THE MAINE FARMER. PUBLISHED THURSDAY MORNINGS. By RUSSELL EATON.

TERMS.—One dollar and seventy-five cents per annum.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The Muse.

THE LITTLE MOLES.

BY CHARLES MACKAY. When grasping tyranny offends Or angry bigots frown: When rulers plot for selfish ends To keep the people down: To drive the world to war When knaves in palaces intrigue For ribbons or a star: We raise our heads, survey their deeds, And cheerily reply— Grub, little moles, grub under ground—

When canting hypocrites combine To curb a freeman's thought, And hold all doctrine undivine That holds their canting naught When round their narrow pale they plod, And scornfully assume That all without are cursed of God, And justify the doom; We think of Heaven's eternal love,

And strong in hope reply— Grub, little moles, grub under gro There's sunshine in the sky. When men complain of human kind, In misanthropic mood, And thinking evil things, grow blind To presence of the good; When, walled in prejudices strong, They urge that evermore The world is fated to go wrong, For going wrong before: We feel the truth they cannot feel, And smile as we reply-Grub, little moles, grub under gros There's sunshine in the sky. THE EARLY LOST. BY WILLIAM D. GALLAGHER.

And clothe the sunny hills with flowers

And the cool hollows scooped between-Ye go, and fondly bending where The bloom is brighter than the day, Ye plack the loveliest blossom there Of all that gem the rich array. The stem, thus robb'd and rudely prest, Stands desolate in the purple even; The flower has withered on your breast, But given its perfume up to Heaven. When, mid our hopes that waken fears. And mid our joys that end in gloom, The children of our earthly years Around us spring, and bud, and bloom-An angel from the blest above Comes down among them at their play, And takes the one that most we love, And bears it silently away. Bereft, we feel the spirit's strife, But while the inmost soul is riven Our dear and beauteous Bud of Life Receives immortal bloom in Heaver

When the soft airs and quickening showers

Of spring-time make the mendows green,

#### The Storn-Teller.

[Written for the Maine Farmer.] THE WOMAN HATER. BY A COLLEGIAN.

The whole course of a man's life is often changed by the most trivial circumstances; by something at which he himself, as well as all the world around him, would never have believed would have had any effect whatever upon him. It is astonishing to see the wonderful changes that sometimes take place in the character of individuals; the most abandoned and dissolute, becoming moral, upright and pious men; and those who have been which are as wonderful as those just considinto the deadliest hate,-that convert the

he meet a female in the street, and who would Sisters he loved not, and for his own mother ciency he made in his studies, he became a was no exception with him, -unless, perhaps, his own mother, concerning whom it was doubtful to us whether he loved her or not,as he said they were all deceitful and deceiving. The cause of this batred no one knew. Some thought that it was an inborn principle, some that he had found an ideal in his imagination which he could never realize, and others that he had discovered that ideal but could not obtain it. What was the true state of the case I shall leave for him to decide in

One day when I was alone in my room, in came the veritable Samuel P——, and very at home and be deprived of fine clothes, which said that I sometimes felt my love returning, general custom among students, helped himself to a chair. He was a very intimate acquaintance of mine, and as our thoughts ran in similar channels and our studies were the same, we became more and more interested in each other's situation and probable fortunes in life. I know not why it was, but he would frequently commit secrets to me which he would entrust with no other one. At this time, our conversation turned upon that peculiarity in his character by which he was ever ominated The Woman Hater, and under the strictest injunctions of secrecy, which I must not break, he promised to tell me the history of his life and the reason why he thus hated the other sex. I will let him tell his own story, and then I may see fit to add the

ment until I was eighteen years of age, when I was sent away to an academy, and since I have been at school nearly all the time.-There is nothing of particular interest in my early history; and I know not but that once I loved the opposite sex, as well and perhaps better than young men generally do,-or, rather, not the whole sex, but one particular one, who once made such inroads upon my affections, that I did actually dream about her two nights in succession; but then I was a poor, silly boy, and knew not what a mass of

deceit were the whole race of females. "When I was about seven years of age, ed prospect of once more meeting my old "Gladly would I pardon you,' replied I Esquire S— removed into the neighbor- friend, and I quickly found myself in the 'if you had committed any fault; but now hood where I resided, and with him two pretty little girls, one of whom was but two
months younger than myself. Mr. S—occupied the house next my father's, and so we
children were soon acquainted as children.

kissed each other in childish innocence and and introduced me to-HIS WIFE!! simplicity.

was no party for me unless Mary were pres- is stranger than fiction," if this is a reality ent. At the time I was eighteen I must away After Mrs. P- and her little treasure had to an academy, and although I found I was left the room, my old friend burst out into absent from my youthful friend, she was not loud fit of laughter, and asked me why I was other one,-I rarely spoke to another, but supposed he was my old friend, who, in forwhen I returned home I ever made it in my mer times, had been surnamed The Woman way to call and see Esquire S-, and of Hater; but I feared I had been mistaken in course I saw Mary, and she ever seemed de- the man, and that I was intruding upon the lighted to see me, and to hear how I was pros- hospitality of a total stranger. pering in my studies. I had some tokens of "You have not been mistaken in me. I am some little gifts which I had placed in her knowledge it, and I have heretofore acknowland blushing cheek of youth. She had never it: he must tell it then, or I remain sleep ed to me, as I thought, that I was nearer to late hour, the second part of his history. her thoughts than any other. Yet woman's "Doubtless you were astonished when heart is but a personification of deceitfulness; introduced you to my wife; but how much and if ever there shall be a time when the more will you be, when I tell you that that virtues, vices and passions shall again be re- lady was once Mary S-. You well know presented, deceit will have this as its emblem. the unfeigned hatred which I formerly bore

But I digress. "I had thus loved and thus believed myself "The sweetest thing in all this world, is love," And next to love, the sweetest thing is hate." to her and learn from her what might be her petually-moving tongue,"

"But," I interrupted, "there are your sisfor you in sickness and distress?"

female hearts, which you will learn sooner or imals. The influence, too, is doubly increaslater are but another name for fickleness.— ed by the cries of distress. Envious of me because I had received better "I saw her heart was troubled, as now and advantages than they,—that I had been sent then a sigh would escape her, or she would is the great desideratum of the sex,—they but now I found that it was more that trebled. turned their feigned love into real hatred. Still as much as I regretted my hasty steps They have driven me from the secret chambers of their hearts, and they despise me because they think that I have a better situation unexposed, if I alone should suffer, than to in life than they. Tender-hearted things!—
Help-meets indeed! Such as helped old Ad-

SAMUEL P-'S OFFICE.

I was agreeably surprised at this unexpect-

play-things. My sisters used to busy themselves with Sarah, the elder girl, while I found enough to do in helping Mary to pass away her time pleasantly. I know not why it was that we were always left to play together unless that the circumstance would be supported by the circumstance with the circumstance would be supported by the circumstance with gether, unless that the elder children would finished sitting room, with a picture here, and run away and leave us behind, and we, after a vase of flowers there—here a well stored crying for them to stop, just to plague them, library, and there a collection of minerals and found it full as agreeable to stay and play by foreign curiosities, while a pretty annual lay ourselves as it was to go with them, and not have any share in their pleasures, but be the room, supporting also a somewhat costly, obliged to sit in silence or else do Veir work yet not extravagant, parlor lamp. There or them. was an air of ease and economical elegance about the room with which I was delighted; could be divided, I was sure to saare it with and my friend seemed so well pleased with Mary; and she, in turn, would part her gifts his situation, and he talked so fluently, now with me, because we were nearly of an equal on this subject, now on that, that I could not age, and therefore our desires and tastes were find time or opportunity to inquire with whom he lived, until a little girl, of about three years "Years passed away and we grew up together, and still our elder sisters were older
than we, so that as we came to occupy the
places which they once occupied, we found
that they were just as far in advance of us

he lived, until a little girl, or about three years
of age, came running in, with her bright eyes
glistening for joy, her glossy curls hanging
gracefully over her delicately formed neck,
and half hiding the roses upon her cheeks;
who was rushing towards my old friend, as they were before. We had now arrived Samuel, with a boisterous laugh until she saw at that age in which youth attend their little a stranger present, when she dropped her parties and quilting frolics, and I had thrown eyes upon the floor, hushed her mirth, and off my short jacket and put on the long-tailed casting furtive glances at me, crept up silently coat, although it was somewhat early in life to my friend. I was struck with astonish to put on the toga, yet it was the fashion, and ment to see him take her upon his lap, and the commands of fashion must be obeyed. impress a fervent kiss upon that cheek, which Even at these parties we were not to be sep- seemed like some waxen figure that must melt arated; but when it came our turn "to choose away under such treatment. But, if I was a partner," whether we were to "march to astonished at this, how much more was I as-Quebec" or to "make a bridge," there was tonished when I heard the little cherub bash ever the same selection. If we merely wished fully lisp out: "O, pa, I am so glad to see to have a sociable chat, I frequently found you, but your rough face does scratch me. myself in some corner, with this little coun- He was chuckling at my astonishment, when terfeit angel. To be sure that childish famil- the door opened, and there entered a ladyiarity which we once had was gone, and a such as would please any sensible man-with bashful modesty caused us to keep at a certain intelligence bearing from her countenance, distance, and when we were obliged to "pay love sparkling from her eyes, and neatness, our pawns" we even blushed to be seen in modesty, and industry shadowed forth in evsuch business, although we might once have ery movement. My friend, smiling, arose

Was it possible? I saluted her as Mrs "But, there, I was fairly in love, though I P-, yet I could not believe but what this did not know it, even if I found that a party was all a farce. Truly, thought I, "reality absent from my mind. I could think of no so dumb all at once. I told him that I had

remembrance from her, and she probably held the one who was once a woman hater. I achands in times past. Though I had ever edged it to you. I have told you one chapter shown the decided preference which I gave in my history in days long past, and now I to her, and had remembered her in all situa- will tell you the second chapter; but as it is tions in which I had been placed, yet I had getting late, perhaps we had better adjourn never talked to her of love, save in the silent till to-morrow." I told him that I must hear language which shoots from the glistening eye it then, as I could not sleep till I had heard been betrothed to me, but still she ever show- less that night. So he commenced, at that

towards her; you know I have considered that

beloved, until I returned once after a long You have just now seen what must convinabsence, and by chance was present at an you that my mind is changed, and that as distinguished for their piety, becoming pro- evening lecture, where I saw Mary, and had strongly as I once condemned woman for her fane, deceitful and licentious. Such changes half resolved that I would express my mind fickleness, I now praise her for her constancy. itants of this mundane sphere, and such feelings towards me. After the lecture, I was and returned to my father's house, filled with changes probably will take place as long as about proposing a walk home with her, when melancholy forebodings. I saw the world armen exist. There are changes, too, of the she turned away as if to avoid me, and seized rayed against me, with no one to love—no one affections and tenderer passions of the heart, upon the arm of another, and soon after I to comfort and support me in my afflictions learned that she was engaged. My mind was By my disease I was brought to the very verge ered. They are such as turn the deepest love fixed. If she whom I had thus known from of the grave, and although I hated the name my childhood, with whom I had thus sported of Mary, yet there lingered in my heart some "milk of human kindness" into the "gall of in my early days, and whom I had not now of my youthful affection, which neither time forgotten,—she, who had been my playmate, nor all the stoicism of which I was master, I had a friend once who was a perfect woman schoolmate,—the sharer of my joys and sor- could eradicate from my heart. But how hater: who would scornfully turn aside should rows,—if she could thus desert me, and thus were these cold sparks relighted when I heard turn from me as if she had never known me- that she had discarded her old suiter, and that shun their presence in a sitting room, as he if she could not be trusted, whom could I the report of her engagement was wholly would shun the vapors of the deadly upas. trust? I looked around and every where I false. I began to think that I might have saw that such was the inconstancy of woman, been mistaken in thinking that she had purhe possessed apparently but little affection.

Xet he was an agreeable companion, and I loved him well. He was generous, kind, afhole and affectionate. He was beloved by ence—I abhor their eternal titterings—I de-room some delicacy which woman's hand all his schoolmates, and by the great profispise their simperings—I detest their abomalone can prepare for the invalid. Now, she inable curls, their ridiculous gewgaws and decked my room with flowers, plucked from favorite with his teachers. But with all these accursed fooleries. I will ever spurn them the mountain's side, or culled from her own good qualities, he hated,—yes, absolutely ha- from my presence—I will live free from their choice exotics, and now she prepared some ted,—one half of the human race. There shackles, and die unlashed by woman's per- delicate morsel with which to tempt my impoverished appetite. With her lily white hand she now wiped the sweat from my burnters: have they not always loved you, watched over you, provided for your wants, and cared fervid cheeks. Sympathy is a powerful agent -it has the most powerful and widely extend-"Speak not of them," he sternly replied. ed influence that can be felt by the human race "I once loved my sisters; but they, too, have towards one another, or towards inferior an-

to school and allowed to do nothing, as they turn away to conceal a half-formed tear, which expressed it, while they were forced to work I oft espied rising in her large blue eyes. I

Help-meets indeed! Such as helped old Adam to meet woe, misery, disease, and death.

Such as we were left alone, I perceived that she Such as help men of our times to meet dirty linen as well as debtors, curtain lectures as my bed, she acknowledged, with tears in her well as mortgages, and squalling children as well as bankruptcies. You may love the dear creatures, if you please—you may wed them—and then you may divorce them or live in misery all your days, just as you may think best, but as for me I will ever be free—my declaration is: Independence now, and indedeclaration is: Independence now, and indedenouement.

"I was born," said he, "in the town of B—, State of V—, of parents who were neither rich nor poor. My father was a farmer, and I was brought up to that employat school during that term, and then left to pursue a course of legal studies. I heard no more of him till about six years after, when I was traveling through the western part of the State, and just as the shades of evening on I arrived at the little village were coming on, I arrived at the little village hour, receive the addresses of another. But were coming on, I arrived at the little village of A—, where I had concluded to tarry for the night. As I took a stroll through the village after a short stop at the inu, I suddenly discovered a sign with these words upon it:

hour, receive the addresses of another. But sorely have I repented of that indiscretion—sorely have I rued the day that thoughts of your inconstancy entered my mind. I have seen the effect of that misdeed, and now I have to accuse myself, in a measure, for this sickness and this horrid state of mind with which you

children were soon acquainted, as children well as foes may be forgotten. He was just leaving his office for the night, and I must—be, and we shared the same play-grounds and there was no gainsaying it—I must go and "What farther we said, your imagination."

are now afflicted. Pardon me, for this time,

must supply. I recovered my health in a I got drunk, and got into a fight which like to short time, and having completed my studies, cost me my life. Well, after my wife nursed I was admitted to the bar in two years after, me up agin, I thought I never would touch and in one month more I was married; and another drap of infernal spirits, and I didn't since then I have been so successful in busi- for bout three months. One day I went to ness, that I have been enabled to purchase town with my horses and wagon to sell a load this house, and to furnish it in an economical of fodder. I sold the fodder and got the style. I am now happy in my situation in life, and I feel that I have learned this truth: that, 'we ought not to judge too hastily from I hung out for a while, but he stuck to me so appearances, but should consider the intentions of the heart."" [From the Western Continent.] THE AUGER HOLE: A Counterpart to the Portland Telegraphic Spike Society. BY MAJOR JOS. JONES.

ty, called the "Telegraphic Spike Society." shuck-pen to keep the hogs from eatin me. They drove a spike into a stump, and agreed "When my wife and boy cum and found me that the first one that gits drunk is to pull it in that shuck-pen, if I'd had a weapon of any out with his teeth, or pay a forfit of ten dol- kind about me, I do believe I'd tuck my own lars. That Spike Club puts me in mind of life on the spot. But they got me home and a auger-hole what I seed once in Georgia. put me to bed, whar I laid about a week, I was travelin up in the Cherokee country wantin to die, worse'n I'd ever wanted to git on sum bisness, and stopped to stay all night well before. But Sally, she stuck by me, and at the house of a farmer what lived close by the road. The family was composed of a ing to me, till I was able to git about agin. man and his wife, and a son about twenty, I know'd it was no use for me to promise any and two butiful black-eyed daughters about more to her, and she never ax'd me to. That sixteen and eighteen years old. They wer made me feel monstrous bad, and I tried to plain people and lived in a hewed log house, think what I could do to make her have conbut everything about 'em was neat and clean, fidence in me again. One night while I was

along in the world right smart. and cream they gin me,-Mr. Byers, for that was the old man's name, ax'd me if I wouldn't jine him in a little chat by the fire, and a pipe before gwine to bed. Of course I had no While I was borin away, Sally cum in the objection, specially as I seed the gals was git- room. Seein what I was at, she raised up tin out ther nittin-work, and was gwine to be her hands-"Name o' sense, James!" ses she,

We tuck our split-bottomed chairs and while she stood and looked at me without drew up to the bright-blazin lightwood fire- sayin another word. "Thar!" ses I, pullin (it was hog killin time, and monstrous cold out the auger when I was done-"When that for the season)—and fell to talking about the hole grows up, then I'll take another glass of price of cotten and the craps, and the neps, spirits!" Sally seed into my idee at once, and sich, and smoked our long cane handled and puttin her arms around my neck, cried pines, while the old woman and the gals list- like a child. I cried a little too, and maybe ned to us and went on with their work.

Bimeby I noticed, right in the middle of the big hewed log over the fire-place, one of the biggest sort of auger-holes. The mantlepiece above was fixed off with ornaments, and the very wall itself looked like it had been scowered with soap and sand that very day, it was so white and clean. The big, dark augerhole looked monstrous ugly whar everything was so nice and tasty, and I couldn't help but wonder what upon yearth they left it thar for, right in the middle of the chimney-piece, whar everybody could see it.

I spose I must looked at it pretty hard, for bimeby I seed Miss Fanny, the oldest gal, the mischievousest glances at one another I are a happy and contented family."

Thinks I what upon yearth's that auger-hole hole that was ever bored." for? and I looked at it side-ways while I "With us, it's cum to be a sort of housetalked to Mr. Byers, and tried to keep one hold deity. It's always thar, like a nevereye on the gals to see what they was up to. sleepin eye, to watch over our actions, re-

wonderin what that big, ugly auger-hole is Future !" doin up thar in my chimney piece." think what it could be thar for, if it ain't for perance cause by F the gals to hang up their stockins, on Christ-

Both the gals blushed dredful, and Mr. Byers took a good hearty laugh.

it's in a monstrous conspicuous place, and spiles the looks of the fire-place, and bothers the gals terribly. But, Sir, that's one of the greatest auger-holes that ever was bored!" hole more'n any other? and I got up and

three inches deep.

hole," ses I, putting my finger into it.
"Well," said Mr. Byers, "that auger-hole emy's frigate, who ordered him peremptorily is worth a fortin to me, and I don't believe to heave a line aboard. There was no reall the money in Georgia could buy it from sisting the command, for the schooner was this family. Could it, old woman?" ses he, without arms, and the tender full of marines chuckin his old wife under the chin, who had and sailors armed to the teeth with pistols, laid her nittin in her lap, and was looking at muskets and cutlasses. The captain had a the auger-hole with a smile on her face that light but fair breeze aloft, his sails drew, and

"No," ses she; "that ugly auger-hole has been a blessin to us indeed;" and I thought I seed a tear standin in her eye, and her voice sort o' trembled.

By this time my curiosity was up to a terrible pitch, to know what was the mystery tender, sang out: about that auger-hole.

"Well, I'll tell you," says Mr. Byers, nocking the ashes out of his pipe and handin it to his youngest daughter to put it away. "That auger-hole has been the earthly salvation of this family. It's now fifteen years sense I the line fell splashing in the water. settled on this place; I cum here from Burke county, whar I once owned one of the best officer, commanding the tender, rose the roar cotton plantations in the State, and as likely of the indignant Yankee skipper: a set o' niggers as was to be found any whar. "Is that the way to heave a line, you lub-In old Burke, when I was a young man, every- berly son of a land-crab? Heave the line body used to keep spirits in their houses, and ship-shape, you lubber, or Pll cut your liver it was a common thing to treat one's friends out! Heave it short." with a good glass of toddy whenever they cum to see us, and give the famly bitters all officer and Yankee captain vied with each round in the morning. I needn't hardly tell other in showering inprecations and invectives you that I soon got a likin for drink, and that drink soon got the better of me, and that the Meanwhile the breeze was freshening, and end was, I was a ruined man, before my oldest daughter thar was five years of age. I was sold out by the Sheriff. I got a kind of a given, with the same undertone addition, and given, with the same undertone addition, and idee in my hed that the world didn't use me the same result. The Englishman began to right, and ther was no use in my tryin to git along no how; so the only satisfaction I had was to drink like a beast. I was a miserable the same result. The Englishman Square smell a rat, and just as the Yankee skipper threw himself flat on his deck, and made his men follow his example, the report of a dozen devil then, and used to make every one mis-

erable about me---" Mrs. Byers put her hand to her face to hide a tear that was rollin down her cheeks, and Yankee-"I'll show them a clean pair of the gals stopped ther nittin, and sot thar and heels."

looked in the fire without sayin a word.

—"My wife had a little cumin to her from her father's estate, and her friends made out cleverly inside the reef. to save enough from my debts to move us up They were soon out of gun-shot from the here and buy this little place; and I promised to baffled tender. Up went the stars and stripes, do better when I got out of my old haunts. with a hearty cheer from the mariners, and Our beginin here was a monstrous poor one; an old one-eyed sea-dog pulled out a fife, and but wife's spirit wasn't broke yet, and my boy gave them Yankee Doodle, in strains as mewas gittin big enuff to belp me a little; so we lodious as the triumphant notes of a porker went to work to build up a new home in the that has escaped the butcher's knife. Capt. woods in good earnest. We went on for a Jacob saved his bacon and his flour too. while til one day I went to town to the election, and thar I got drunk and didn't come home for three days, till they all thought I SCHOOL FUND OF MASSACHUSETTS. The

or three drinks. The next thing I knowed of myself I waked up in a shuck-pen about a mile from town on my way home. Wagon and horses, and all my money was gone, and even my coat and shoes wer missin. Some of the Murrelites that used to be about here. no doubt cum across me so drunk that I didn't I see in the Portland papers that sum chaps know whar nor who I was, and jest cleaned in that city has formed a Temperance Socie- me out of everything I had, and put me in a

and the place looked like they was getting sick the thought struck me. The next morning I got up and went out to the shop and got the After supper was over,—and I never shall biggest auger I had, and cum into the house, forgit the nice fried sasages and good coffee and without saying a word, I walked right up to the fire-place and begun borin that hole-

"That auger-hole?" ses I. "Yes, Sir; that very identical auger-hole. "have you lost your senses?" I bored away, I kissed Sally a time or two. But that's more'n ten years ago, and the auger hole aint growd up yet!"

"And you-" "Haint tetched a drap of liquor from that day to this!"

"Well," ses I, "if all auger-holes could have the same good effect, it's a pity but one could be bored over evry hearth-stone in the country." "lt's a ugly ornament, Sir, but it's a faithful monitor."

"I spose you haint lost no more horses and wagons sense?" ses 1.

"No; fortune has smiled on us from that sort o' smile at her sister, and then they both day. If we aint rich, we're as well off as looked at me and then at the auger-hole, and our neighbors with the same chance, and now, then kind o' held down ther heds, and stole instead of bein miserable and degraded, we "You may well call it the greatest auger-

"I see," says Mrs. Byers, "that you're mindin us of the Past, and warning us for the

oin up thar in my chimney piece."

Sense my night with my Cherokee friend, "Well, that's a fact," ses I. "I couldn't ther's been lots of good done for the Temance; but I don't believe, among 'em all, ther was ever a better temperance man than James Byers, or that ther ever was a pledge better "No, it ain't for that," ses he. "It's a fact, stuck to, than he stuck to his AUGER-HOLE.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

We heard, the other day, a story related by Thinks I, what in thunder's in that auger-made a great impression on us, and which we looked at it close. The way the gals did nautical phraseology of the worthy narrator. wish we could repeat with the unction and It occurred during the last war. The cap-It was a two-inch auger-hole, and about tain, who was a native of Plymouth, was running on to the coast in a schooner londed

"I don't see anything but a common auger- with flour. He had nearly reached his desmade her look almost as handsome as her he was driving near a reef, the entrance to which he was perfectly familiar with, and once inside which, he was sure of making

port, undisturbed by the tender. With this view he ordered one of his men forward with the line, and in a clear, stentorian voice, perfectly audible on board the

"Heave your line aboard!" then he added sotto voce, so as to be heard only by his men, "Heave it short!" The Yankee sailor caught the hint, and

"hove" according to directions. The end of High above the execrations of the English

came whizzing through the rigging. "Let them fire and be darned!

was murdered, and sent my little boy to try and find me. When I come home, I felt monstrous bad; I had broke all my promises, and I couldn't bear to look my poor wife in the face. But she forgiv me and I promised as in the face. But she forgiv me and I promised as in the face. But she forgiv me and I promised as in the face. But she forgiv me and I promised as in the face. But she forgiv me and I promised then to divide the surplus interest, \$30,000, agin. This time I made out to go to town twice and cum home sober, but the third time Colleges.

RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FARMS FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c.

ET Terms liberal.
For further particulars enquire of Col. G. W. Stanley,
Augusta; Dr. Holmes, Winthrop; J. Wing, on the premises; or of the subscriber in Wayne. ISAAC BOWLES.
Wayne, Dec. 22, 1847.

LUMBER--LUMBER. THE subscriber gives notice to those who may be desirous of purchasing, that he keeps constantly on hand
all kinds of Lumber, such as Pine, Hemlock or Hard Wood
PLANK, BOARDS, JOIST and TIMBER. Also, CLAPBOARDS and SHINGLES, of all qualities, which he will
sell at renaonable prices, at his House in Winthrop, or delivered at Winthrop Village. He will also furnish frames
of any dimensions at short notice, or contract to build, remove, repair or take down any buildings, in as good style
and at as fair prices as can be done by any one in the
country.

All orders promptly attended to.

Albert Sturtevant.

Winthrop, February, 1848.

STOVES & HARD WARE. L EWIS P. MEAD & CO. have just received large additions to their former stock of STOVES, HARD-WARE, &c. They would respectfully invite the attention of all wanting STOVES, to their very extensive assortment of the latest and best Patterns that can be found on the Kennebec river—among which may be found the Which stands unrivaled by any other Stove now in the larket. The many decided advantages it possesses over ay other Stove, has induced thousands to purchase it Wheel now in use for all kinds of Machinery.

A large variety of Parlor Fancy Cast Iron Air-Tight naive associated of Hollow WARE, Fire Frames, ven and Ast Mouths, Cauldron Kettles, Copper Boilers, Indow Glass, &c. &c., which will be sold upon the most vorable terms for cash or approved credit. Augusta, November 3, 1847:

46

NO. 1 MARKET SQUARE, has for sale 30 hhds Cubs and PR molasses; 200 bbls Genesee Flour; 500 buyellow flat and North river Corn; 100 qtls. Cod and Pollock Fish; 40 bbls, halves, and kits Mackerel; 6000 lbs Hav brop PR, E B crushed and Loaf Sugar; 30 chests and packages Souchong, Ningyong and Y H Teus; 1200 lbs Old Java, P. C. Rio, Cape and Hav Coffee; 20 boxes: "Jones," "Mersell & Robinson's," Merten's, Harlin's, A No. 1 and Cavendish To bacco; 100 csks Nails; 5000 ft Window Glass; 30 hbds Cadiz Salt; 30 bhds cadizes Salt; 30 boxes and casks Raisins; 12 an Cigars; 30 lbs No. 1 Nutmegs; 20 gro T. D. Pipcs.—Also, boxes Soap, Spices, Pepper, Ginger, Candles, Also, Suuff, Matches, Brooms, Figs, Oil and Camphene, Salmon, Suuff, Matches, Brooms, Figs, Oil and Camphene, Salmon, Nupes and Fins, Dried and Smoked Hallibut, Pickled Cod, Tongues and Sounds, Butter and Cheese, Buckwheat Flour, with the success of the came of the cure certain and permanent. It is source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent. URL RAMINITED.—The Electuary to take the cure certain and permanent. Cure For Life E URARANTIED.—The Electuary to taking cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while under its influence, no change in det along cold while

About this time, at the suggestion of a friend, we conluded to try Downs' Elizer. Having procured a bottle
rom your agent, (S. R. Byram of Eastport) she commencd taking it. At first it seemed only to mitigate the severcluded to try Downs' Elixer. Having procured a bottle from your agent, (S. R. Byram of Eastport) she commence of taking it. At first it seemed only to mitigate the severity of the symptome, but in a short time her health began evidently to improve. It cured her cough, relieved her night sweats, and greatly improved the tone of the whole system. After having continued its use most of the time for nearly a year, she calls herself cured. She is now able to go about the house, and superintend affairs as usual. Under 60d we believe that to Downs' Elixer, alone, she owes the preservation of her life, and the restoration of former strength and energy We have also used it in our family in other cases for which it is recommended in the pamphiets, with universal success. Yours truly, (Signed). Swain P. Nordstrom.

The above is only one of a thousand similar letters which we are constantly receiving, from all parts of the country, almost daily.

DOWNS' ELIXER is unquestionably the best article.

cases of WHOOPING COUGH it needs only to be

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CARSAPARILLA, TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY
D'HYSICAL BITTERS, at 50 cents per bottle.
Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters have now become a standard medicine, universally approved by Physicians, as a safe, speedy and effectual remedy for Servallous, Mercurial and Cutameous diseases; Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyapepaia, Billious Disorders, Liver Compilarios, Costiveness, Weak and Sore Stomach, Ulcers and Rumorgin in the Throat. Rheumatic Affectiones, Sait Rheum, Ervarielous, Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Fain in the Bones, Tameir in the Throat. Rheumatic Affectiones, Sait Rheum, Ervarielous, Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Fain in the Bones, Tameir in the Throat. Rheumatic Affectiones, Sait Rheum, Ervarielous Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Fain in the Bones, Tameir in the Throat. Rheumatic Affections, Sait Rheum, Ervarielous Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Fain in the Bones, Tameir in the Throat. Rheumatic Affections, Sait Rheum, Ervarielous Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Fain in the Bones, Tameir in the Throat. Rheumatic Affections, Sait Rheum, Ervarielous Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Fain in the Bones, Tameir in the Throat. Remains and the Sait Rheum, Ervarielous Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Fain in the Bones, Tameir in the Throat. Rheumatic Affections, Sait Rheum, Ervarielous Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Tameir Indiana. Throat Rheumatic Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Tameir Indiana. Throat Rheumatic Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Tameir Indiana. Throat Rheumatic Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Tameir Indiana. Throat Rheumatic Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Tameir Indiana. Throat Rheumatic Sores, Swelling of the Contract Rheumatic Sores, Swelling of the Limbs, Tameir Indianatic Sores, Swelling and Preserving Physics of the Swelling Sores, Swelling of the Contract Sores, Swelling Sores

Health! Health! Health! SELDEN'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS. THE greatest remedy for Jaundice, Indigestion, Dyspenia, Spring Complaints, 4c., 4c., ever yet discovered, a most clegant, salubrious and wonderful Restorative in all diseases of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. These Bitters are entirely Vegetable, the chief ingredient being Wild Cherry Bark in its most concentrated form, with no mixtures of Mineral Poisons. They are founded on the principles of Nature, by the aid of Science. They always effect a radical cure, because they drive from the system the cause of all disease. They furtify and strengthen a weak Stomach, restore lost appetite, and promote diseasion, and are peculiarly sadapted for removing the languid feelings, giddiness and headache, so common in the Spring season. It is, beyond all question, the most potent, agreeable and elegant medicine ever invented.

Owing to the immense cale of these Bitters, the proprietors have been unable to supply the demand, but hereafter Agents can be supplied by the dozen or gross at the shortest notice. None genuine without the written signsture of the proprietors on each bottle. Sold wholessle, and retail by H. J. SELDEN, & CO., Drugglets, Hallowell.

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This machine is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Augusta, Sept. 27, 1847.

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Augusta, September 16, 1847.

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For the CROUP it is a positive cure. We speak with confidence, for it has never failed, and we believe never will, when used according to directions.

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A POSITIVE REMEDY for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Broachitis, Croup, Disease of the Threat and Lungs, and Consumption in all the varied forms under which is appears as the great destroyer of the human race.

This is truly an Indian medicine and probably the only real one in use amongst the white people, although there are so many in circulation called Indian medicines. It is free from all mineral substances of any kind and character, that everything used in its composition is of the vegetable kingdom.

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